

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**v.**

**PAUL J. MANAFORT, JR.,**

**Defendant.**

**Crim. No. 17-201-1 (ABJ)**

**STATUS REPORT**

The United States of America, by and through Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller, III, files this status report to apprise the Court of a recent development in *United States v. Paul J. Manafort, Jr.*, No. 1:18-cr-83 (E.D. Va.) that is pertinent to this Court's upcoming sentencing decision. Attached to this status report as Exhibit A is the transcript from the sentencing hearing on March 7, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT S. MUELLER III  
Special Counsel

Dated: March 11, 2019

By: /s/\_\_\_\_\_

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# **EXHIBIT A**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

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:  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : Criminal Action No.  
: 1:18-CR-83  
:  
versus :  
:  
PAUL J. MANAFORT, JR., :  
: March 7, 2019  
Defendant. :  
-----x

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING  
BEFORE THE HONORABLE T.S. ELLIS, III  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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and  
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1 Appearances continued:

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15 Alexandria, VA  
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P R O C E E D I N G S

(Court proceedings commenced at 4:00 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. I apologize to some of you as we're a little late starting. I had a naturalization ceremony from 2:00 to 3:30 that took a little longer than I expected.

All right. You may call this next matter, please.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Court calls Criminal Case, United States of America versus Paul J. Manafort, Jr. Case No. 2018-CR-83.

May I have appearances, please. First for the Government.

MR. ANDRES: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Greg Andres, Uzo Asonye, Brandon Van Grack, Andrew Weissmann and Special Agent Sherine Ebadi for the Government.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to you.

MR. DOWNING: Good afternoon, Your Honor. For Mr. Manafort, Kevin Downing, Thomas Zehnle, Rich Westling and Brian Ketcham. Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to all of you, and good afternoon, Mr. Manafort.

(Defendant nods.)

Typically, I will begin with asking counsel whether they had an adequate opportunity to review the presentence investigation report and to review it with their client, in

1 this case, Mr. Manafort, but it's apparent to me that from the  
2 mountain of briefs that have been filed, that you've had an  
3 adequate opportunity and that you have expressed fully the  
4 views of each side on this.

5 But I will confirm, Mr. Manafort, have you had an  
6 adequate opportunity to review the presentence report and to  
7 review it with your counsel?

8 THE DEFENDANT: I have, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with -- you  
10 don't have to get up. I understand there's discomfort in  
11 that. You don't have to get up.

12 Are you fully satisfied with the advice and counsel  
13 that has been provided to you by your counsel in this case?

14 THE DEFENDANT: I am, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: All right. And as I said, it's apparent  
16 to me that, Mr. Downing, you and your colleagues have had an  
17 adequate opportunity to review it.

18 MR. DOWNING: We have, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: And, Mr. Andres, you and your colleagues  
20 have had an adequate opportunity to review it?

21 MR. ANDRES: Yes, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: All right. So the way in which we will  
23 proceed now, which is typical, is that we will take up first  
24 the various objections that have been asserted to the facts,  
25 conclusions and calculations contained in the presentence

1 report, so that I can fulfill the first duty, which is to  
2 ensure that the sentencing guidelines are accurately and  
3 appropriately calculated.

4 As I'm sure most of you, if not every one of you,  
5 knows, the sentencing guidelines are advisory. They are not  
6 mandatory as they once were. They're one factor for the Court  
7 to take into account in imposing an appropriate sentence. And  
8 there is a statute that itemizes the factors the Court is  
9 required to consider in imposing an appropriate sentence, and  
10 the guidelines is merely one of those factors.

11 Now, let me begin by being clear that what  
12 Mr. Manafort is before the Court for sentencing on today.  
13 Mr. Manafort is before the Court for sentencing, having been  
14 found guilty by a jury of eight counts: five counts of  
15 failure to file tax returns, accurate tax returns; one count  
16 of failure to file report of a foreign bank account; and two  
17 counts of bank fraud.

18 So he was found guilty of eight counts. The jury  
19 could not reach a unanimous decision as to ten counts. I  
20 dismissed those without prejudice. They were hung counts. In  
21 the end, Mr. Manafort has admitted to the conduct constituting  
22 those other counts. So they are part of the related conduct  
23 that is considered by the Court in sentencing in this case.  
24 He admitted to those facts in the District of Columbia's  
25 Statement of Facts. I think I have that right, do I not?

—U.S. v. Manafort—

6

1 MR. ANDRES: Yes, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right. Do I have it right,  
3 Mr. Downing?

4 MR. DOWNING: Yes, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: All right. Now, so the next -- he is  
6 not before the Court -- let me underscore, he's before the  
7 Court for those counts on which he's been found guilty and the  
8 related conduct. And the counts that were hung, the facts of  
9 those are also to be part of the sentencing consideration. He  
10 is not before the Court for any allegation that he or anybody  
11 at his direction colluded with the Russian government to  
12 influence the 2016 presidential election.

13 And there is much discussion about why the special  
14 prosecutor has it. I would remind those of you that I faced  
15 that issue at the beginning of this case. There was a motion  
16 brought by the defendant, arguing that the indictment being  
17 pursued by the special prosecutor was illegitimate. I heard  
18 that case, and I issued an opinion, and I concluded that it  
19 was legitimate. The grant of power to the special prosecutor  
20 was broad enough to cover this.

21 That's in the record of this case for those who are  
22 interested. That doesn't mean that I decided the wisdom or  
23 appropriateness of delegating to special prosecutors broad  
24 powers that are not at times -- or a subject matter. But I  
25 didn't have to decide that. It's not before me. What was

—Tonia M. Harris OCR-USDC/EDVA 703-646-1438—



1 before me is was this prosecution authorized from -- or  
2 legitimately, and I concluded that it was, and so we went  
3 ahead and had the trial. Now -- so he's not before the Court  
4 for anything having to do with colluding with the Russian  
5 government to influence this election.

6 Now, the first issue, the first objection, it seems  
7 to me, to take up is the defendant's objection to the  
8 presentence investigation report on the ground that the  
9 presentence report proceeded on the basis of Section 2S1.3  
10 rather than 2T1.3. In other words, the defendant argues that  
11 the tax guidelines, not the FBAR, or failure to report a  
12 foreign bank account guideline, applies in this case.

13 That's still a disagreement, Mr. Downing?

14 MR. DOWNING: It is, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: And as a concession to this -- to the  
16 shortness of life, would I be fair in concluding that you've  
17 said everything you need to say in your briefs?

18 MR. DOWNING: We have, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Mr. -- all right. Mr. Andres, have  
20 you-all said everything you have to say on that issue in your  
21 briefs?

22 MR. ANDRES: Yes, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right. The objection is overruled.  
24 However, having said it's overruled, let me explain what  
25 happened because history is important. What has happened in

1 this country on this is important.

2 But at the bottom line, it is my conclusion that the  
3 sentencing guideline of 2S1.3 was appropriately applied by the  
4 probation officer, and the reason for that is quite clear in  
5 the language of the guidelines. It really emits of no other  
6 conclusion. The problem arises, as the defense counsel had  
7 pointed out in their brief thoroughly, for years the  
8 Department of Justice didn't do that. For years, the  
9 Department of Justice calculated the guidelines and went  
10 forward.

11 They did it, I think -- I don't know this, I'm  
12 speculating here, but I think it was done because it led to  
13 pleas using lower guidelines under 2T rather than 2S, because  
14 the conduct of failing to report a foreign bank account and  
15 failing to file a tax return that reflected the income that  
16 you earned in a foreign bank really was the same conduct  
17 essentially. It hid income earned or placed overseas.

18 So in December of 2017, the Justice Department did  
19 a -- not an about-face, but it changed from imposing or  
20 insisting on the use of Section 2S1.3 rather than the 2T, and  
21 that resulted in guidelines that were higher rather than  
22 lower.

23 And the defendant argues that the government  
24 should -- that should be what the government continues to do.  
25 What, in fact, must be done is that the guidelines must be --

1 the offenses must be grouped, and I find that the probation  
2 officer -- the probation officer correctly grouped the  
3 guidelines.

4 The first five counts, failure to report tax, is  
5 grouped with the FBAR account, the failure to report the  
6 foreign bank account. So those six counts are grouped  
7 together and treated as a group for the guideline purposes.  
8 And even though five of those, if they were alone, would be  
9 treated under 2T, when they are grouped with the FBAR -- or  
10 the foreign bank account report -- count, that leads to a  
11 higher guideline. The guideline manual makes clear that the  
12 Court must go to the higher guideline, which is what was done  
13 here, and I am in agreement with that. So that objection is  
14 overruled.

15 Now, the next objection that was asserted -- if I  
16 miss one, Mr. Downing, you correct me -- but I think the  
17 second one is the organizer or leader under 3B1.1(a); is that  
18 correct?

19 MR. DOWNING: A moment, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Yes.

21 (A pause in the proceedings.)

22 MR. DOWNING: Your Honor, the order may not be  
23 important, but I think the intended loss, the specific intent  
24 loss.

25 THE COURT: All right. Under what provision?

1 MR. DOWNING: It would be 1.1 --

2 THE COURT: Are you talking about the -- this  
3 is the -- under the bank accounts, the bank fraud?

4 MR. DOWNING: Correct.

5 THE COURT: No, let's deal with the -- any  
6 objections to the failure to report and FBAR counts.

7 MR. DOWNING: Okay.

8 THE COURT: Those are grouped together. And as to  
9 those, I think the next one is the organizer or leader. The  
10 probation officer imposed a four-level enhancement on the  
11 ground that Mr. Manafort directed Gates and others to do  
12 various things which were illegal, and that that warrants the  
13 four-level enhancement. She also concluded that it was  
14 otherwise extensive.

15 Now, Mr. Downing, I've read your brief on that, but  
16 you may want to emphasize what you think merits or warrants  
17 emphasis in that regard.

18 MR. DOWNING: Your Honor, Mr. --

19 THE COURT: Paragraph 32 of the PSR.

20 MR. DOWNING: Yes, Mr. Westling is going to handle  
21 this if it pleases the Court.

22 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling.

23 MR. WESTLING: Thank you, Your Honor. Yeah, very  
24 briefly, we did, I think, fully brief this, but I think we  
25 feel strongly that there wasn't a showing here of leadership

1 in the classic sense under that enhancement.

2 Obviously, Mr. Gates testified they were doing this  
3 together, but it didn't seem like it was either the  
4 appropriate degree of leadership or that it was sufficiently  
5 extensive to warrant that four-level enhancement, and that's  
6 the reason for the objection.

7 THE COURT: Well, you're right that it's been fully  
8 briefed, and let me say for both sides that your briefs were  
9 quite thorough and clear and appreciated.

10 The commentary to 3B1.1 includes people like  
11 bookkeepers, tax preparers, people in Cyprus, all the people  
12 involved. They don't have to be violators themselves. They  
13 can be unknowing service providers. But they have to be under  
14 the direction and they were under the direction of Manafort  
15 and Gates, and I find that 3B1.1(a) applies and that the  
16 four-level enhancement is appropriate. So that is overruled.  
17 That objection is overruled.

18 Next, we go to the next objection, which is the loss  
19 attributed to the bank fraud charges. Now, here, we might --  
20 I might need a little more argument, Mr. Downing or  
21 Mr. Westling. Let me go down this list so that we're talking  
22 about the same thing.

23 I think it's useful in this regard to look at the  
24 chart in the presentence report that appears in -- the chart  
25 that appears at paragraph 64. Who will argue this,

1 Mr. Downing?

2 MR. DOWNING: Mr. Westling.

3 MR. WESTLING: I will, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling, do you have  
5 that chart in front of you?

6 MR. WESTLING: I do, Your Honor. Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Now, the first one, the victim of  
8 Citizens Bank loan, and that was a loan for \$2.7-plus million  
9 and a \$682,000 line of credit. And I think the probation  
10 officer concluded that there was no loss from that one. Do  
11 you agree with that?

12 MR. WESTLING: That's correct, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: All right. Now, we come to the next  
14 one.

15 And you don't disagree with that either, do you,  
16 Mr. Andres?

17 MR. ANDRES: No, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right. But the next one, I think,  
19 does have a disagreement. That's the Banc of California loan  
20 for a million dollars, and I think the original presentence  
21 report transposed some figures, which we found out. The loss  
22 in that was 684,448 is the loss that the probation officer  
23 ultimately found.

24 Now, Mr. Westling, do you dispute that loss?

25 MR. WESTLING: Your Honor, we don't.

1           THE COURT: All right. So then we come to the  
2 Citizens Bank loan, which is the loan for 377 Union Street.  
3 Now, this is sort of an interesting one. It's an interesting  
4 one because this was a million-dollar loan -- I'm sorry, a  
5 \$5.5 million loan that never closed; is that right?

6           MR. WESTLING: That's correct, Your Honor.

7           THE COURT: And so it never closed. Nonetheless,  
8 there is convicted conduct or maybe it's admitted conduct, I  
9 don't remember which, but it's conduct where there is fraud  
10 against -- or the Citizens Bank in New York because a 3 -- or  
11 a \$5.3 million loan that was already encumbering the property  
12 was not disclosed in the loan application. Do I have that  
13 right?

14           MR. WESTLING: That's the allegation, Your Honor,  
15 yes.

16           THE COURT: All right. Now, as I understand, your  
17 argument is, distilled to its essence, no harm, no foul. The  
18 loan was never made, and therefore, there was no loss to which  
19 the Government answers that you still must take advantage --  
20 or take advantage -- take account of the intended loss. And  
21 there the intended loss is the full amount of the loan, 5.5  
22 million.

23           I think I know your argument there, but let's state  
24 it so Mr. Andres can have a target to shoot at.

25           MR. WESTLING: Well, Your Honor, I think we were

1 looking at the provision of the guidelines that deals with the  
2 specific intent of the defendant at the time of the loan. And  
3 this was, you may recall from the testimony at trial, a  
4 situation where Mr. Manafort had actually disclosed this loan,  
5 that the collateral's encumbrance, by the time this later loan  
6 occurred. There were two loans at Citizens --

7 THE COURT: Yes, but this loan never closed.

8 MR. WESTLING: That's correct, and it was second in  
9 time. So by the time the bank did the application in July,  
10 they had an e-mail from Mr. Manafort back in April saying  
11 there was a new mortgage on the property. And so we take the  
12 position that contrary to what the Government has argued,  
13 which is that they had -- the bank discovered it on its own,  
14 and that was true for the first loan.

15 When it came to the second loan, Mr. Manafort had  
16 given them that information and, therefore, was trying to be  
17 clear. In fact, the bank restructured the loan in order to  
18 deal with that encumbrance, and it eventually didn't get made.  
19 But this isn't -- I think the argument was that because he  
20 didn't disclose that, it somehow meant he was trying to get  
21 one over on the bank.

22 There was admittedly false statements submitted in  
23 connection with the loan, so we're not bickering with that  
24 issue. It's simply a matter of when he submitted those with  
25 the intent to pay the loan and prevent there from being a



1 loss. And in our view the facts developed at trial suggest  
2 that's exactly what happened.

3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Andres?

4 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, we have a dispute about the  
5 facts and the trial evidence. Mr. Manafort specifically did  
6 not disclose the Genesis Capital loan as part of that loan  
7 application to Citizens Bank, nor did he ever disclose it  
8 before the bank found out about it. So there's no evidence  
9 that he ever -- when you review both the loan application and  
10 the testimony of Taryn Rodriguez, which was on pages 1911 to  
11 1917, he specifically did not disclose it.

12 Now, there's history to the reason why he did not  
13 disclose it. Mr. Manafort had a prior loan from Citizens Bank  
14 for Howard Street, the first loan that you went over in that  
15 chart. In that loan -- in that application, he also  
16 specifically failed to disclose that, and he sought to secure  
17 false documents to submit to the bank to show there wasn't a  
18 loan on that property.

19 So you may remember the testimony of Rick Gates, who  
20 testified that at Mr. Manafort's direction, he contacted the  
21 insurance broker and the insurance broker provided a  
22 fraudulent document that didn't include that loan so it could  
23 be submitted to the bank.

24 So in the first instance, he didn't disclose it in  
25 the first application, and then obviously making a loan to the

1 same bank, he could not have disclosed it a second time  
2 because they would have found out about the first loan. But  
3 he specifically intended to not disclose that.

4 So at the time, he intended the bank to lose  
5 \$5.5 million because he hid what, in effect, was the  
6 collateral or the collateral had a lien consistent with the  
7 case law that we cited.

8 THE COURT: Was the 5.3 loan docketed or recorded?

9 MR. ANDRES: At the -- yes, it was recorded,  
10 Your Honor, and the bank --

11 THE COURT: So how in the world could anybody who's  
12 a lawyer think that anybody is going to be fooled about  
13 whether there was a loan on there before closing, because  
14 clearly that would have been discovered. And why wouldn't it  
15 be reasonable to conclude that the failure to disclose the 5.3  
16 loan was a -- an error, a mistake, they would argue, by a busy  
17 man rather than fraud, a deliberate intent to deceive?

18 MR. ANDRES: For two reasons, Judge. First, he got  
19 away with it once before. That is in the prior loan -- in the  
20 prior application to the same bank. He failed to disclose it  
21 and secured the loan, not having disclosed it, although as you  
22 say, the bank found out about it. Secondly --

23 THE COURT: And it never closed.

24 MR. ANDRES: No, the first loan did close. The  
25 first Citizens -- this is the second loan to the same bank.

1 THE COURT: Oh, yes, go ahead.

2 MR. ANDRES: And the second reason is that  
3 Mr. Manafort has agreed in his D.C. plea that he hid a loan on  
4 the Union Street property. So I'm reading from Paragraph 51  
5 in the Statement of Offense in the Washington, D.C. plea,  
6 where as Your Honor noted, Mr. Manafort admitted to the  
7 equated conduct here in the Eastern District of Virginia.

8 So there's really no dispute about the fact that  
9 Mr. Manafort has admitted to hiding the loan in question.

10 THE COURT: What's the standard of Scierter that's  
11 required for this? In other words, suppose someone does it,  
12 fails to disclose a loan carelessly, inadvertently. Is that  
13 sufficient?

14 MR. ANDRES: So let me just -- for the purposes of  
15 the conviction at trial, obviously we had to prove that beyond  
16 a reasonable doubt that it was intentional, right? So the  
17 Government proved and Mr. Manafort has acknowledged his guilt  
18 that he intentionally hid these loans as part of his  
19 admissions --

20 THE COURT: Because that was Count 28, right?

21 MR. ANDRES: Correct.

22 THE COURT: All right. Go on.

23 MR. ANDRES: I -- if we're talking about it as a  
24 matter of sentencing, generally, as Your Honor knows, there's  
25 a different standard of proof, but --

1 THE COURT: But as you point out, the jury has  
2 already foreclosed that.

3 MR. ANDRES: Well, the jury didn't -- the jury  
4 didn't convict Mr. Manafort on this count.

5 THE COURT: On 20 -- that's right, 26 and -- just a  
6 moment.

7 (A pause in the proceedings.)

8 THE COURT: All right. 25 and 27 is what he was  
9 convicted of, correct?

10 MR. ANDRES: Correct.

11 THE COURT: And --

12 MR. ANDRES: This is loan -- this is Count 28.

13 THE COURT: 28. So the jury made no determination  
14 on this count.

15 MR. ANDRES: Correct. And as part of his plea in  
16 Washington, D.C., in the district court, Mr. Manafort admitted  
17 the conduct that was acquitted here and in -- specifically in  
18 paragraph 51 --

19 THE COURT: I don't have any doubt that he admitted  
20 that conduct. The thing that I'm having difficulty with, and  
21 I think you may explain it in the same way, which might repeat  
22 it, I should find that he intended Citizens Bank to lose  
23 \$5.5 million, right?

24 MR. ANDRES: Correct.

25 THE COURT: Now -- and that loan never closed, but

1 nonetheless, if he intended a loss of 5.5 million, then under  
2 the sentencing guidelines, he should be charged with that.  
3 I'm still quizzical about why anybody who's a lawyer would  
4 think that a recorded loan could be kept secret from a bank.

5 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, putting aside whether or  
6 not it was wise or whether or not it would succeed. Mr.  
7 Manafort has said that he specifically sought to hide that  
8 loan.

9 THE COURT: Yes. All right.

10 MR. ANDRES: So that's what the evidence is. And,  
11 again, putting aside that it didn't succeed because the bank  
12 found it out --

13 THE COURT: It couldn't succeed. I don't know of  
14 any bank that doesn't do a record search on a title. But your  
15 point is he admitted it.

16 MR. ANDRES: And in the first loan, it did succeed.

17 THE COURT: The first loan, which one is that on our  
18 chart?

19 MR. ANDRES: So that would be the first loan in the  
20 chart, the Citizens Howard.

21 THE COURT: As to which there was no loss.

22 MR. ANDRES: As which -- as to which there was no  
23 loss, but there was a -- it was a loan application, and on  
24 that loan application, Mr. Manafort was required to disclose  
25 the prior liabilities, including this loan that we're

1 discussing.

2 THE COURT: Right. And it succeeded there because  
3 the loan issued, but we now know that the bank suffered no  
4 loss as a result of that.

5 MR. ANDRES: Correct. And when I say "succeed,"  
6 what I mean, obviously, is that the loan was approved by the  
7 bank.

8 THE COURT: Interesting. Stunning, isn't it, that a  
9 bank would miss a recorded loan on a piece of property?

10 MR. ANDRES: No comment.

11 THE COURT: All right.

12 MR. ANDRES: Thank you, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Is there anything you want to add,  
14 Mr. Westling?

15 MR. WESTLING: Just briefly, Your Honor. We  
16 understand there are admissions in the D.C. case, and I think  
17 what we focused here is on the requirement that obviously he  
18 purposely sought to inflict harm on the bank, and we simply  
19 don't believe that standard is met by what's before the Court.

20 THE COURT: And that, you say, as well is in the  
21 admissions; is that right, Mr. Andres?

22 MR. ANDRES: Well, Mr. Manafort pled guilty to bank  
23 fraud, and so he was intentionally trying to defraud the bank,  
24 which would necessarily --

25 THE COURT: Yes, but what in D.C. did he say in --

1 with respect to intending this loss?

2 Let's come back to this, Mr. Andres. I'll give you  
3 an opportunity to look at it, but you see the point I'm  
4 curious about.

5 The point I'm curious about is what precise standard  
6 must I apply, under the guidelines, to finding that there was  
7 this intended loss? Mr. Westling has told me what he thinks  
8 the standard is. Tell me again, Mr. Westling.

9 MR. WESTLING: That he purposely sought to inflict  
10 harm on the bank, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Well, that doesn't tell me a lot.  
12 Purposely sought to inflict harm on the bank, that's what he  
13 says. But, you think about it. This isn't -- I'm not going  
14 through this whole thing without one recess.

15 MR. ANDRES: Yeah, just -- Judge, just so I don't  
16 lose the thread. The standard is that the Government has to  
17 prove by a preponderance, for the guidelines purposes, that he  
18 intended --

19 THE COURT: Intended the loss.

20 MR. ANDRES: Intended the loss to be five point --

21 THE COURT: And you see, that's where I stumble.  
22 That's where I stumble because I find it hard to find by a  
23 preponderance of the evidence. But, I'm going to look again  
24 at what you cited me to -- I don't want to do it here -- at  
25 the D.C. stuff. But it seems to me that it's hard to believe

1 that a lawyer would believe that he could get -- he could fool  
2 a bank into not finding a \$5.3 million loan that's recorded.  
3 It seems to me that that might have been inadvertence or  
4 something else; I don't know. But let's pass it for a while  
5 --

6 MR. ANDRES: Okay.

7 THE COURT: -- and come back to it.

8 I think I understand your position, but I want to  
9 give you one more opportunity, and you as well, Mr. Westling,  
10 to address the \$5.5 million intended loss with respect to the  
11 377 Union Street loan by Citizens Bank.

12 Now, let's turn to the next one, which is a loss of  
13 207,000 on the Federal Savings Bank. Is there any dispute  
14 about that, Mr. Westling?

15 MR. WESTLING: No, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. And you don't have a  
17 dispute?

18 MR. ANDRES: No, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right. So then we go to the Federal  
20 Savings Bank loan for the 377 Union Street. This is the  
21 second one, a \$6.5 million loan, and that, the probation  
22 officer concluded no loss. You don't have a problem with  
23 that, Mr. Westling?

24 MR. WESTLING: No, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: And Mr. Andres?



1 MR. ANDRES: No, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: So really the only dispute -- guidelines  
3 dispute we have is whether or not there should be a  
4 \$5.5 million intended loss with respect to 377 Union Street,  
5 and I'll come back to that.

6 MR. ANDRES: Thank you.

7 THE COURT: And in that regard, Mr. Andres, I  
8 will -- I'm going to take what you say and look at the D.C.  
9 material. You're telling me that, first of all, they pled  
10 guilty to bank fraud. So this -- that should, in your view,  
11 end the matter. But I will look at that once more carefully.

12 MR. WESTLING: Your Honor --

13 MR. ANDRES: Thank you, Judge. It's specifically  
14 paragraph 51 on page 22, and I'm happy to hand up a copy.  
15 We've submitted it separately, but I'm happy to hand it up if  
16 that's easier.

17 THE COURT: No, I don't need it.

18 MR. ANDRES: Okay.

19 MR. WESTLING: Just a fine point, Your Honor. I  
20 apologize for interrupting. But he didn't plead guilty to  
21 bank fraud in D.C., he admitted the conduct.

22 THE COURT: That's right. He didn't --

23 MR. WESTLING: I just want to make sure we're clear.

24 THE COURT: You're exactly right. He didn't plead  
25 guilty to bank fraud there, but he -- in the course of that

1 plea in D.C., he admitted the conduct.

2 MR. WESTLING: That's correct, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Now, why don't you tell me very  
4 succinctly why you don't think that ends the matter?

5 MR. WESTLING: Because I think admitting the  
6 elements of bank fraud does not cover the issue of whether one  
7 intended a loss. There's all kinds of methods of defrauding a  
8 bank that don't necessarily mean you don't plan to pay the  
9 loan, and I think the guideline's key to that issue.

10 THE COURT: And, Mr. Andres, I'll give you the last  
11 opportunity.

12 MR. ANDRES: Yeah. Again, I would just refer to the  
13 Statement of Facts in D.C., where he specifically says that he  
14 didn't -- that he basically conspired to defraud the bank of  
15 \$5.5 million. I don't know that there's any other way to  
16 defraud a bank and not intend it to lose the money that you're  
17 securing from the loan.

18 THE COURT: Yes. It's not a momentous issue in the  
19 overall sentencing calculus. It's sort of interesting because  
20 there is an interplay here of plea negotiations in another  
21 jurisdiction affecting this case, and that's unusual.

22 All right. I think we have dealt with all of the  
23 loan . Now, let me deal with one other subject with respect  
24 to the bank loan. I think there is a current dispute between  
25 the parties on restitution. I think the defendant says wait

1 on restitution until these properties are resolved, sold or  
2 something else; is that right, Mr. Westling? Mr. Downing?  
3 Either one of you.

4 MR. WESTLING: Your Honor, I think to be clear,  
5 we're -- we were just wanting to ensure that there would be an  
6 appropriate offset for anything that came from that process so  
7 that --

8 THE COURT: Yes. I think Mr. Andres would be  
9 willing to agree with that or Mr. Asonye. A cameo or more?

10 MR. ASONYE: We'll see, Your Honor. We do agree,  
11 and it is in paragraph 3 of the restitution order, the offset  
12 language.

13 THE COURT: All right. The restitution order has  
14 now been handed to me. It was given to the clerk today,  
15 right?

16 MR. ASONYE: Yes, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: I'm not an instant reader, so that'll be  
18 something I will do at the first recess.

19 All right. So I have that one issue that I'm going  
20 to consider. Are there any other objections -- there are, I  
21 believe -- to the presentence report that I should consider at  
22 this time?

23 For those of you in the courtroom, once I resolve  
24 all of the objections to the presentence report, then I will  
25 have a final offense level and criminal history. He's a

1 Criminal History Category I; that is, he has no criminal  
2 history. That will have the guideline calculation and that  
3 will be one factor for the Court to take into account, and we  
4 will then go to argument and allocution, which is where the  
5 government and the defendant get to tell me what they think  
6 should be the disposition of this sentencing.

7 And Mr. Manafort will have the opportunity, if he  
8 wishes, to address the Court and to say anything at all he  
9 wishes to this Court by way of extenuation or mitigation or  
10 not at all if he wishes. It's entirely up to him. So that's  
11 what we have left.

12 Now, just a minute. Let me see if I see -- we  
13 haven't done the role in the offense yet, have we,  
14 Mr. Westling?

15 MR. WESTLING: We have, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: We have. That's right; I did conclude  
17 that. I don't think there is anything left. There is no  
18 adjustment for obstruction of justice, and there is no  
19 adjustment for -- oh, acceptance of responsibility.

20 All right. I do want to hear from you a bit on  
21 this. The guidelines --

22 (A pause in the proceedings.)

23 THE COURT: The guidelines provide for a credit,  
24 under the guidelines calculation, for a defendant's acceptance  
25 of responsibility. And the probation officer did not give

1 Mr. Manafort a credit for acceptance of responsibility, and  
2 the reason for which is that he exercised his constitutional  
3 right to go to trial. He denied the -- his guilt under those  
4 counts and went ahead with trial.

5 Now, that doesn't foreclose acceptance of  
6 responsibility. You can still get acceptance of  
7 responsibility even if you go to trial, and the guidelines  
8 make that clear, but they do so in a provision that states  
9 that -- well, let's get it in argument.

10 But I think it's very clear under the law that a  
11 defendant who exercises his right to go to trial can  
12 nonetheless receive credit for acceptance of responsibility,  
13 but it's fairly limited, the circumstances under which a  
14 defendant can receive that. I think if defendant had gone  
15 ahead in the District of Columbia and his cooperation  
16 agreement had not been terminated, was it, Mr. Andres or  
17 Mr. --

18 MR. ANDRES: Breached, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Yes, but what -- was it terminated?

20 MR. ANDRES: The -- what happens with the breach is,  
21 effectively, the defendant loses his rights under the  
22 contract, but the government doesn't. So it's not that -- the  
23 contract doesn't get ripped up.

24 THE COURT: So from his point of view, it was  
25 terminated.

1 MR. ANDRES: Yes, breached. But yes, that's the  
2 effect.

3 THE COURT: All right. And so in that circumstance,  
4 you get to use his Statement of Facts, but he does not get  
5 acceptance of responsibility.

6 MR. ANDRES: He doesn't allow -- he's not allowed to  
7 withdraw his plea, which is the same thing that the Statement  
8 of Facts stands, his plea stands.

9 THE COURT: Now, the argument I'm going to hear --  
10 and I want you to put some flesh on it, Mr. Downing -- he  
11 spent 50 hours with the special prosecutor. You would say,  
12 your words, not mine, spilling his guts, and I gave you those  
13 words. They weren't yours. But it would be what I'd be  
14 arguing.

15 In any event, he didn't get it because they didn't  
16 believe he was truthful. But why do you think he gets under  
17 the circumstances? And you don't need to argue about  
18 obstruction, because the obstruction is not an impediment to  
19 acceptance of responsibility in this case.

20 MR. DOWNING: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. Just a  
21 couple of things. One, to start out with the fairly obvious,  
22 this is a very unusual case. So we're --

23 THE COURT: I think it's worth -- nobody here denies  
24 that.

25 MR. DOWNING: Right. And I think because of the

1 process that was -- surrounds this case, the Office of Special  
2 Counsel, the way in which the case was handled, I think we  
3 ended up at trial for that very reason. I think if we would  
4 have been faced with this same case by the local U.S.  
5 Attorney's Office, we may never have had a trial.

6           So I'd like the Court to consider the fact that when  
7 we went into this case, the Court even observed that this case  
8 was overcharged, and at the end of the day, 10 of the 18 did  
9 hang. But there was not a process in place from our  
10 standpoint to avoid having gone to trial.

11           Now, at trial, I think, we did not step into any of  
12 the areas where the sentencing guidelines say if you do the  
13 following at trial, you cannot get acceptance. After the  
14 trial was over, and I know this Court doesn't get into pleas  
15 and plea negotiations, we were able to have much more  
16 productive discussions and reach a plea agreement shortly  
17 after the end of this trial.

18           THE COURT: In D.C.

19           MR. DOWNING: In D.C., correct. Again, Your Honor,  
20 a bifurcated trial I don't think would have existed if the  
21 U.S. Attorney's Office had brought the case.

22           So I think these are a lot of extenuating  
23 circumstances around the consideration that after this trial,  
24 shortly thereafter, once we were able to get into productive  
25 discussions with the Office of Special Counsel, there was a

1 resolution and there was immediate acceptance of  
2 responsibility for Mr. Manafort's conduct with respect to the  
3 hung counts. And we think all of that should be considered by  
4 the Court, the unusual circumstances and what followed.

5 THE COURT: Well, yes, I don't question that, and I  
6 don't think Mr. Andres does, that I can take that into account  
7 under 3553. But his argument is you don't get the three-level  
8 reduction; am I right, Mr. Andres?

9 MR. ANDRES: Correct, Your Honor. Two-level  
10 reduction.

11 THE COURT: I beg your pardon?

12 MR. ANDRES: It would really just be a two-level  
13 reduction.

14 THE COURT: It would be. You're correct.

15 MR. ANDRES: I don't think the third point is really  
16 an issue because the Government hasn't made a motion.

17 THE COURT: You're quite right. Go on.

18 MR. DOWNING: Well, again, I think all these  
19 attenuating circumstances around this particular trial, it's  
20 very odd because ordinarily all of the counts would be in one  
21 case and you wouldn't have a conviction and a plea. But  
22 because of the odd nature of what happened here -- and  
23 obviously we exercised Mr. Manafort's constitutional rights to  
24 be tried in the appropriate venue.

25 Certainly, the outcome of him getting acceptance



1 shouldn't change because he exercised his constitutional  
2 rights, and that's really what we would like the Court to  
3 consider.

4 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Andres.

5 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, it certainly is true that  
6 all these -- the Government offered to indict Mr. Manafort in  
7 Washington, D.C., as to all the counts that he wanted to be  
8 tried in the appropriate venue, and there's certainly nothing  
9 wrong with that.

10 I would say the following: There's nothing unusual  
11 about the fact that evidence is submitted to a grand jury,  
12 that that grand jury returns an indictment, that before this  
13 Court, Your Honor heard argument on all of the relevant  
14 motions, including the motion to dismiss. The case -- the  
15 jury was picked by both sides under Your Honor's supervision,  
16 and that jury convicted Mr. Manafort. And for that case, he  
17 is not entitled to acceptance of responsibility.

18 What the guidelines says is if you go to trial to  
19 preserve a legal issue, if there's a novel legal issue that  
20 you want to appeal or something along those lines, then you  
21 could get -- still get acceptance of responsibility because  
22 you've accepted your guilt as to those facts or to those  
23 crimes, but you want to preserve your legal appeal.

24 That's not what happened here. What happened here  
25 is Mr. Manafort vigorously defended himself on the facts and

1 his guilt, and he did not accept responsibility in this  
2 courthouse with respect to those crimes, notwithstanding what  
3 happened in D.C., and I --

4 THE COURT: But let me ask you this: Suppose that  
5 the facts that arose that caused the Government to seek  
6 Mr. Manafort's ending of his bond and his failure to be  
7 truthful, suppose none of that had occurred. You would be  
8 here today saying he does get acceptance of responsibility.

9 MR. ANDRES: I don't want to hypothesize about what  
10 happened, Your Honor, but I will say this: The fact that  
11 he --

12 THE COURT: I'm asking you to hypothesize. If that  
13 had happened, wouldn't he get acceptance?

14 MR. ANDRES: Well, there's nothing in the plea  
15 agreement, and remember that the plea agreement is supposed to  
16 contain all of the agreements between the parties, that there  
17 are no agreements beyond that.

18 It certainly doesn't say in the plea agreement that  
19 the Government would be asking for a reduction or not to be  
20 imposing an acceptance of responsibility addition to the  
21 guidelines here.

22 It's certainly possible that the Government would  
23 have brought Mr. Manafort's cooperation, had he cooperated, to  
24 the Court's attention. But there's certainly nothing to  
25 indicate that we would have -- that we would have accepted a

1 reduction for acceptance of responsibility.

2           Moreover, what I would say to Your Honor, and again,  
3 I don't want to mix the D.C. and Eastern District of Virginia  
4 cases, but there's a pertinent fact, which is the Fourth  
5 Circuit has said that post-plea -- post-arrest and post-plea  
6 conduct is relevant to acceptance of responsibility. And a  
7 judge -- the judge in Washington, D.C., Judge Jackson, has  
8 found that Mr. Manafort has both lied to the Government and  
9 lied to the grand jury.

10           And so that's also relevant to Your Honor's  
11 determination about whether or not he's accepted  
12 responsibility.

13           THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

14           Mr. Downing.

15           MR. DOWNING: Your Honor, one of the difficulties  
16 here is -- and we pointed this out in our briefing. The  
17 Office of Special Counsel is presenting this Court with fact  
18 finding by another court that is still open to reconsideration  
19 because of subsequent evidence that was presented by the  
20 Office of Special Counsel.

21           So I have not been -- I've been doing this for a  
22 long time. I've never been in the situation where open fact  
23 finding in another case is affecting the Court's decision on  
24 sentencing in this case.

25           THE COURT: Yes, I take your point, and I'm also

1 sensitive to the fact that this isn't your first rodeo nor is  
2 it anybody's here first rodeo, except Mr. Manafort's.

3 I just had occasion to recognize that I've been here  
4 32 years and I have seen a great deal. And the one thing I  
5 think everyone here would have to agree with is this is  
6 unusual. It's unusual because of the attention this case  
7 gets. Look at the courtroom. It's filled.

8 I sentence people -- and there's an overflow  
9 courtroom. I sentence people every week. I have sentenced  
10 large numbers of people in the past 32 years for a lot of  
11 conduct, some of it far more egregious than this and some of  
12 it less, rarely have a courtroom even close to this filled,  
13 which is unfortunate. It's unfortunate because a lot of the  
14 sentences I impose need to have publicity so that they have  
15 general deterrent effect.

16 I don't know, as an empirical matter, whether there  
17 is any deterrent effect to sentences. I hope so. But that, I  
18 think, remains to be empirically tested. I know years ago I  
19 had to sentence young people who were mules, drug mules from  
20 Colombia, the country of my birth. They came up here with  
21 drugs and I sentenced them to a mandatory minimum of ten years  
22 in prison.

23 And, of course, these were young kids essentially,  
24 teenagers and 20's, who were told, here, take these drugs.  
25 They'll -- if they find them, they'll just deport you. Well,

1 that's true, but only after ten years in Uncle Sam's custody.  
2 And I thought that failing to give people notice of that in  
3 Colombia, Madine, and other places, was wrong, immoral.

4 So I ordered the government to put signs up in these  
5 airports and I smugly told myself that that would make some  
6 difference. Not in the slightest. So I don't know about  
7 general deterrence, but it is still a congressionally mandated  
8 consideration under 3553, and I hope it has some effect.

9 And, of course, I also am fully aware of the fact  
10 that they hung pickpockets in 18th and 17th Century England.  
11 But every time they had a hanging, pickpockets showed up. So  
12 that gives you a sense of the deterrent effect. We'll come to  
13 that later. But let's get back to this now.

14 Did you finish what you wanted to say, Mr. Downing,  
15 about --

16 MR. DOWNING: The only other issue that I wanted to  
17 bring up is that even in the D.C. case, that the Office of  
18 Special Counsel has conceded that the issue of the breach in  
19 the agreement might only go to one of the pled counts.

20 So I feel like we are a lot further away from one of  
21 the two counts in D.C. and in a position where I think that  
22 issue should be of --

23 THE COURT: Well --

24 MR. DOWNING: -- little relevance to this Court.

25 THE COURT: All right. But I take it you would urge

1 me -- you would agree that if I agree with Mr. Andres that he  
2 should not receive acceptance of responsibility, you would  
3 still urge me to take into account and to consider the fact  
4 that he spent 50 hours with the special prosecutor and  
5 cooperated there, and that isn't where he lied apparently --  
6 or is it, Mr. Andres?

7 MR. ANDRES: It's one of the places where he lied.

8 THE COURT: All right.

9 MR. ANDRES: He lied both in the proffers and before  
10 the grand jury.

11 THE COURT: All right. So he lied in other places.

12 MR. DOWNING: However, I do think it stands to be  
13 emphasized that there were two limited issues for which at the  
14 end of the day, the judge found that Mr. Manafort lied.  
15 There's one issue that's open to a motion to reconsider now.

16 THE COURT: Is that -- and this is under seal?

17 MR. DOWNING: Yes. It seems like everything is  
18 under seal.

19 THE COURT: Why is it under seal? The public ought  
20 to know about these things.

21 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, it's not all under seal.  
22 There is a public order which Judge Jackson issued and --

23 THE COURT: Well, that's her decision. I'm not  
24 second-guessing that. She should do whatever she thinks is  
25 right, and I'm sure she will. But I hope, at the end of the

1 day, all this will be unsealed.

2 MR. ANDRES: Understood, Judge. It's part under  
3 seal because there's a continuing investigation.

4 If I could just briefly address several points?

5 One, even if Your Honor put aside the fact that a  
6 federal judge in Washington has found that Mr. Manafort lied  
7 to the government and the grand jury for the purposes of  
8 acceptance of responsibility, there's no Fourth Circuit law,  
9 at least none that the defense has cited and none that we've  
10 found, where defendant vigorously contests his guilt and the  
11 facts at trial and gets acceptance.

12 Second of all, the government is not -- is opposing  
13 the imposition of acceptance of responsibility in Washington,  
14 D.C., as well. So the notion that Mr. Manafort's argument is:  
15 I accepted responsibility and I should be getting acceptance  
16 of responsibility for my plea, it's not going to happen with  
17 respect to his plea in Washington, D.C. -- or I shouldn't  
18 predict what the judge is going to do; I'm not suggesting  
19 that. But the government opposes acceptance there as well as  
20 the acceptance here.

21 THE COURT: All right. Your arguments, as usual,  
22 have been helpful, and it illuminates a number of facts. But  
23 it's the guidelines terms that govern this decision.

24 As I said and as the guidelines reflect, conviction  
25 by trial does not automatically preclude a defendant from

1 consideration for such a reduction. In rare situations,  
2 according to the guidelines, a defendant may clearly  
3 demonstrate an acceptance of responsibility for criminal  
4 conduct even though he exercises his constitutional right to  
5 trial. This may occur, for example, where a defendant goes to  
6 trial to assert and preserve issues that do not relate to  
7 factual guilt, for example, making a constitutional challenge  
8 to the applicability of a statute to his conduct.

9 But in each such instance, the guidelines note that  
10 a determination that the defendant has accepted responsibility  
11 would be based primarily upon pretrial statements and conduct.

12 In the end, I think that it is important for me to  
13 recognize what he has done, the 50 hours of cooperation. But  
14 in the end, he doesn't get acceptance under the strict terms  
15 of the guidelines.

16 So the objection is overruled, but it doesn't mean  
17 that I don't take into account under 3553, and in the overall  
18 consideration of an appropriate sentence, those facts. And I  
19 don't know all of the facts relating to his -- the allegations  
20 that he lied on two issues in the District of Columbia.

21 I think , Mr. Downing, you invited the Court to go  
22 look at that. I declined that invitation. I am not -- I do  
23 not sit to second-guess Judge Jackson, and I'm not going to.  
24 She will do whatever she thinks is right, and I will accept  
25 that. I don't go behind it, and I don't need to know all of



1 that.

2 Now, I think I now have dealt with all of the  
3 objections, Mr. Andres, Mr. Downing, Mr. Westling.

4 MR. WESTLING: I think there is one additional  
5 objection, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: What's the additional one?

7 MR. WESTLING: Which related to the sophisticated  
8 means enhancement for the bank fraud.

9 THE COURT: Yes, yes.

10 MR. WESTLING: We're happy to stand on our briefs,  
11 but I just wanted to make --

12 THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm happy to rule on  
13 the basis of the briefs that have been filed. I don't have  
14 any doubt that this involves sophisticated means under the  
15 guidelines, and so that enhancement is appropriate.

16 Now, I'm going to take a brief recess, and at the  
17 end of that recess, I will either rule on this intended loss  
18 issue or ask for more information, and then I will expect the  
19 parties to be prepared to go on and make their arguments under  
20 the sentencing arguments, with, Mr. Andres, you going first,  
21 unless you're going to give Mr. Asonye an opportunity to  
22 dazzle us with his verbal atomic footwork, and then you, Mr.  
23 Westling. That's not meaningful to other people.

24 Mr. Asonye is an assistant U.S. attorney in the  
25 Eastern District, not a member of the Special Prosecutor's

1 office, and I see Mr. Asonye on a routine basis here on  
2 Fridays and for trials. So I have some knowledge of his  
3 verbal atomic footwork.

4 All right. We'll take a 15-minute recess and also  
5 take a -- we will then hear at -- once I hear argument from  
6 Mr. Manafort. I have the restitution order up here now? Yes.

7 All right. Court stands in recess.

8 (Recess.)

9 (Court proceedings resumed at 5:15 p.m.)

10 (Defendant present.)

11 THE COURT: You-all can see why Mr. Flood got his  
12 job. He can get your attention.

13 All right. I -- two things before we get to  
14 argument. First of all, there is this issue of the intended  
15 loss on the Union Street property. The second -- or the first  
16 loan didn't -- the first loan did not go through, but there's  
17 still a \$5.5 million loss on that one and that's what's at  
18 issue, right?

19 MR. ANDRES: His second loan. So the first loan  
20 went through, in which Mr. Manafort hid the loan, the Genesis  
21 Capital loan. The -- when I say the first loan, I'm talking  
22 about the Count 24 and 25.

23 THE COURT: Just a moment.

24 (A pause in the proceedings.)

25 THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Andres. Would you repeat

1 that, please?

2 MR. ANDRES: Yes. There were two loans with  
3 Citizens Bank. The first loan, which was charged in Count 24  
4 and 25, was a loan for the Howard Street property, and on that  
5 property, Mr. Manafort hid his loan on the Union Street  
6 property.

7 The second loan was a loan that's charged in  
8 Count 28, is a loan for the Union Street property itself, and  
9 again, in that loan, Mr. Manafort hid the prior lien on that  
10 loan as well.

11 THE COURT: All right. And the issue that I raised  
12 was in the Union Street bank loan for 5.5 million, which never  
13 closed. Why should he be charged with \$5.5 million loss when  
14 it's difficult to understand that he intended a \$5.5 million  
15 loss? Now, usually the only loss that would occur on a loan  
16 that didn't close is -- well, no loss, but what he intended.

17 And I went and read, as you invited me to do, Mr.  
18 Andres, paragraph 51 of the Statement of Offenses and other  
19 acts in the District of Columbia, and it says that he made or  
20 caused to be made a series of false and fraudulent material  
21 representations to the bank in order to secure the loan,  
22 including the submission of false statement of assets that hid  
23 a prior loan on the Union Street property, that's the Genesis  
24 loan, among other liabilities and the submission of falsified  
25 2016 DMI, P&L that overstated DMI's income.

1           Do you have anything further you want to say on  
2 this, Mr. Westling? I think I understand it.

3           MR. WESTLING: No, Your Honor.

4           THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection, but  
5 I'm going to state what I think is a real problem with it.

6           I find it difficult to see that as an intended loss  
7 in that one. Sometimes there -- you could argue an  
8 intended -- what they really wanted to do was get the interest  
9 rate down. That's why they left that -- whoever submitted it  
10 left that loan out. But in any event, it isn't something that  
11 is very material at all to my sentencing decision.

12           But I'm going to overrule the objection and I do  
13 rely to some extent in that regard, Mr. Andres, on the  
14 paragraph that you cited to me, paragraph 51 from the D.C.  
15 submission. So now -- one other thing I wanted -- two things  
16 I wanted to mention.

17           First of all is the restitution order. Mr. Asonye,  
18 I don't think I agree with your construction of paragraph 3.  
19 Paragraph 3 reads -- well, let me set the stage for people.  
20 This is a restitution order, and the basic objection to the  
21 restitution order is, to distill it to its essence, is the  
22 defendant says, look, wait until these properties are all sold  
23 and everything is all resolved, and then I'll know exactly  
24 what I have to do in restitution.

25           That's a fairly appealing position to take.

1 Mr. Asonye says, well, we've taken care of that in paragraph 3  
2 of the restitution order, and I don't think so, Mr. Asonye.

3 Let me tell you why. The amount of restitution paid  
4 to any entity, I'm reading now from the restitution order,  
5 shall not exceed the entities in total loss from the offenses  
6 of conviction pursuant to such-and-such statute. Any amount  
7 paid to an entity under an order of restitution shall be  
8 reduced by an amount later recovered as compensatory damages  
9 for the same loss by the victim in any federal or state civil  
10 proceeding.

11 Well, that's what you were referring to by saying  
12 that it's -- that the order accommodates the defense's  
13 argument that he shouldn't have to pay any more than an actual  
14 loss, right?

15 MR. ASONYE: Both provisions, Your Honor. Both the  
16 first sentence, which permits that no --

17 THE COURT: First sentence of paragraph 3.

18 MR. ASONYE: Correct, which --

19 THE COURT: Look, just change -- why didn't you  
20 change the language to say by an amount later recovered in any  
21 way in the disposition of the property? Don't limit it to  
22 compensatory damages for the same loss by the victim, but --

23 MR. ASONYE: We have no objection to doing that,  
24 Your Honor. That language comes straight from the statute.

25 THE COURT: I wouldn't think that -- well, just

1 because it comes straight from the statute doesn't mean it's  
2 appropriate to accommodate the parties' intention on this --  
3 or the Court's intention on the restitution order.

4 I don't want to order restitution in any amount  
5 greater than what the disposition of this property gives to  
6 these banks or other victims.

7 MR. ASONYE: So --

8 THE COURT: Now, does that -- why don't you huddle  
9 there with Mr. Westling and Mr. Downing, and let's see if we  
10 can get language, because right now, I don't have a  
11 restitution order signed by all parties, and that is something  
12 I'd like to have before I proceed.

13 Now, while they're doing that, let me say this to  
14 the others. And, counsel, you don't need to listen to this,  
15 so don't worry about it.

16 In a few minutes, I will be pronouncing sentence.  
17 And although 99 percent of the cases I have in which I  
18 announce sentences don't involve this kind of interest and  
19 notoriety, the very few that I have had, minuscule number, as  
20 soon as I say something, reporters run out. That's very  
21 disruptive and not appropriate. I've never had it in a  
22 sentencing. I've had it with jury verdicts and so forth, and  
23 we don't want that to happen. If you want to do that, I would  
24 ask that you retire to --

25 Mr. Flood, seven.

1 THE CSO: Seven.

2 THE COURT: The seventh floor courtroom. Everything  
3 is piped into there, and if you want to make immediate contact  
4 with your publication, whatever it may be, when you hear  
5 something, please use that. Let's not run out of here like  
6 the beginning of a marathon or something because it's  
7 disruptive and inappropriate. Thank you.

8 All right. Is that agreeable to you, Mr. Westling?

9 MR. WESTLING: Yes, Your Honor, that language in  
10 that provision is agreeable.

11 THE COURT: All right. Well --

12 MR. WESTLING: Let me just make a point on what  
13 you're going to ask me next, Judge, is why haven't we signed  
14 it. And I think just in terms of not waiving any possible  
15 appellate right, I would prefer not to have the defendant sign  
16 it but have the Court impose the order, because I don't want  
17 to have been viewed as waiving any issue that I can't see down  
18 the road. And so I recognize that may not be the local  
19 practice, so I'll defer to the judge. But I just wanted to  
20 make --

21 THE COURT: All right. I don't know what you mean  
22 by local practice. It's not what I typically do, but I will  
23 do this because I think it's a fair restitution order and I  
24 didn't like paragraph 3 the way it was. This one, I think, is  
25 fine, Mr. Asonye.

1 All right. Now, Mr. -- well, who will argue for the  
2 Government to begin with?

3 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, I'm just going to cover the  
4 3553 factors.

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 MR. ANDRES: And Mr. Asonye has an outstanding issue  
7 with respect to the forfeiture and with respect to fines. So  
8 we'll split the argument up that way, and we're not going to  
9 be long.

10 THE COURT: All right. Well, maybe I should hear  
11 from him first though. What is it, forfeiture and what?

12 MR. ANDRES: And the fine.

13 MR. ASONYE: I think we'll start where we have the  
14 most agreement, Your Honor, and on forfeiture.

15 In light of the forfeiture proceedings that are  
16 taking place in the District of Columbia, and for ease of  
17 administration and clarity, the parties have agreed that -- to  
18 attempt to resolve the forfeiture issues pertaining to  
19 Mr. Manafort in the District of Columbia; therefore, the  
20 Government will not seek a forfeiture order in this district.

21 THE COURT: All right. Well, that's fine. Let  
22 Judge Jackson deal with it. Next.

23 MR. ASONYE: The fine, Your Honor.

24 Now, the guidelines state that the Court shall  
25 impose a fine in all cases except where the defendant



1 establishes he's unable to pay. And, Your Honor, the  
2 defendant has not met his burden that he's unable to pay a  
3 substantial fine in this case, particularly since he has not  
4 submitted the financial information requested by the probation  
5 officer.

6 We will note, however, that in paragraph 135 of the  
7 PSR, it notes that based on the available financial  
8 information to the probation officer, it appears he does have  
9 significant assets and that he does have the means to pay a  
10 fine. And we'll note that Mr. Manafort -- the Government is  
11 aware that Mr. Manafort owns two homes that are not included  
12 in any forfeiture proceedings in D.C. He has a home in  
13 Alexandria, Virginia, and he also has a home in Palm Beach  
14 Gardens, Florida.

15 And the PSR notes that the equity in those homes is  
16 approximately \$4 million. So the Government certainly  
17 believes that he has at least \$4 million to pay towards a fine  
18 in this case, potentially more since he has not even submitted  
19 a financial information form, which is particularly troubling  
20 in light of the fact that this prosecution is based on  
21 Mr. Manafort hiding income and providing false statements to  
22 financial institutions.

23 THE COURT: The restitution order says \$24 million.

24 MR. ASONYE: Yes, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: That includes the 6 million in unpaid

1 taxes?

2 MR. ASONYE: It does, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: All right. Go on.

4 MR. ASONYE: That's it, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling or Mr. Downing.

6 MR. WESTLING: Your Honor, I think that from our  
7 perspective, obviously it's in the Court's discretion to order  
8 a fine. One of the factors you consider is whether he can pay  
9 one. Clearly, even if you take the information from present  
10 --

11 THE COURT: Why don't we have financial information?

12 MR. WESTLING: I can only say, Your Honor, that it  
13 was a very difficult process given his incarceration. There's  
14 a lot of complexity to it, and we just had difficulty getting  
15 it together, and I apologize to the Court for that. I know it  
16 makes the job more difficult.

17 But I will note that even based on this information,  
18 which we know includes the assets that are being forfeited in  
19 D.C., he has a net worth of 13 million. And the Court is  
20 going to enter an order of 24 million of restitution, and it  
21 seems to me it's clearly a situation where he's illiquid, and  
22 again, that includes assets that we know are being forfeited.

23 THE COURT: Tell me this. This really should be  
24 directed to Mr. Asonye.

25 Tell me this, Mr. Asonye: Will Judge Jackson also

1 have the opportunity to impose a fine on the basis of  
2 convictions or admitted conduct there?

3 MR. ASONYE: She would, Your Honor, but not on the  
4 admitted conduct here.

5 THE COURT: Why? He's admitted all the conduct over  
6 there.

7 MR. ASONYE: Yeah, but it's not relevant conduct for  
8 purposes of calculating the guidelines in the District of  
9 Columbia. It's just essentially relevant conduct for purposes  
10 of considering the 3553 --

11 THE COURT: Can you tell me what defined guidelines  
12 are in the District of Columbia?

13 MR. ASONYE: One -- Court's indulgence?

14 THE COURT: Yes, of course.

15 (A pause in the proceedings.)

16 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, there is a -- there is a  
17 PSR in the District of Columbia. It does note a fine range,  
18 but the Government will object because we don't believe it was  
19 calculated correctly. So in our view, we do not currently  
20 know an accurate fine range for the District of Columbia. But  
21 I will note it does not include --

22 THE COURT: What's your view of the correct fine  
23 guideline range in the District of Columbia? That is, what's  
24 the Government's view? You may confer with your co-counsel.

25 (A pause in the proceedings.)

1 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, the PSR in the District of  
2 Columbia says that the maximum fine range is \$250,000 times  
3 two for the two counts, so --

4 THE COURT: Yes, but I -- that's the PSR.

5 MR. ASONYE: Right.

6 THE COURT: You said you differ.

7 MR. ASONYE: Correct.

8 THE COURT: I want to know what you think.

9 MR. ASONYE: And our view is that the maximum fine  
10 range in D.C. should be approximately \$12 million.

11 THE COURT: Well, tell me again, Mr. Asonye, what we  
12 know or what the Government knows right now of his financial  
13 situation.

14 MR. ASONYE: We know that he owns two homes with net  
15 equity of approximately \$4 million. That's in paragraph, I  
16 believe, 135 of the PSR. 132, Your Honor.

17 The Palm Beach, Florida, home has an equity,  
18 according to the PSR, of \$1.25 million, and the Alexandria  
19 home has equity of approximately \$3 million.

20 THE COURT: The reason --

21 MR. ASONYE: And, Your Honor, if -- I will also  
22 add --

23 THE COURT: Just a moment. The reason that I want  
24 to know that is the primary financial burden on the defendant  
25 should be restitution, not a fine. And it makes no sense to

1 impose an onerous fine when restitution is already  
2 significant. The purpose of a fine is chiefly punitive and I  
3 don't know that we need that if we're going to have a  
4 restitution of \$24 million.

5 MR. ASONYE: And, Your Honor, to that point --

6 THE COURT: Because I think the Government would  
7 agree that victims should be paid before the Government gets  
8 its fine money, right?

9 MR. ASONYE: We do agree with that, Your Honor. I  
10 would note that although the forfeiture proceedings are  
11 ongoing in the District of Columbia, and I hesitate to say how  
12 things will turn out, because we still are negotiating with  
13 Mr. Manafort and the various banks.

14 If things go according to plan, we have some sense,  
15 if you look at paragraph 64 of the PSR, of where -- how much  
16 the banks will receive based on estimates of the value. And  
17 so if you look at the Citizens Bank loan, the \$3.2 million,  
18 the estimate fair market value of that property, as estimated  
19 in the PSR, is \$3.8 million. So if things go according to  
20 plan, Citizens Bank may be made whole.

21 Banc of California, there was no collateral, so we  
22 are looking at a \$685,000 loss at least there. And then with  
23 respect to the Federal Savings Bank, again, the PSR has  
24 calculated at approximately, after the collateral, if it's  
25 disposed appropriately in the District of Columbia,

1 approximately \$200,000 loss.

2           So in truth, if the -- if things go as we project,  
3 then actually the banks will be out -- Mr. Manafort will still  
4 owe \$1 million on a restitution order after the properties are  
5 forfeited and paid. So he still would have -- that's actually  
6 a restitution amount that he should be able to pay,  
7 particularly in light of the fact that he has \$4 million in  
8 equity in his homes. That doesn't include the additional  
9 securities that are listed in the PSR of approximately  
10 \$5.6 million, which is listed in paragraph 131.

11           THE COURT: But he also has a \$6 million bill to pay  
12 to the IRS.

13           MR. ASONYE: That's true. The fine, though -- and,  
14 Your Honor, the fine and the tax obligation as such, they're  
15 all to Uncle Sam.

16           THE COURT: Oh, no. The fine is. The tax is paying  
17 back you, me, and the rest of the folks here who paid their  
18 taxes.

19           MR. ASONYE: That's true, Your Honor.

20           THE COURT: As I will tell Mr. Manafort, the real  
21 essence of his violation is he stole from us, from people who  
22 paid their taxes, not the fine. The fine is punitive, pure  
23 and simple.

24           MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, I agree. And at bottom,  
25 the guidelines instruct that if Mr. Manafort has an ability to

1 pay a fine, the Court shall impose one. And clearly if --

2 THE COURT: Well, that's -- is that the guideline or  
3 the statute?

4 MR. ASONYE: Well, that's -- I'm reading from the  
5 guidelines. But the statute --

6 THE COURT: All right. It's what it says, "shall."  
7 It's not a command that I have to follow. The guidelines are  
8 not mandatory.

9 MR. ASONYE: It's 3572, Your Honor, 18 U.S.C. 3572.

10 THE COURT: All right. It's a statute, not the  
11 guidelines.

12 MR. ASONYE: Correct. And the Court should impose a  
13 fine if Mr. Manafort has ability to pay one. The Government's  
14 argument is that he certainly has multiple millions of dollars  
15 after the restitution order to pay a fine.

16 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling.

17 MR. WESTLING: Well, I think, Your Honor, that we  
18 would contend that even with Mr. --

19 THE COURT: A little louder, please, sir.

20 MR. WESTLING: I'm sorry?

21 THE COURT: A little louder.

22 MR. WESTLING: I've actually been reminded by  
23 Ms. Harris a couple of times, Judge.

24 THE COURT: Well, I know, but I -- we always require  
25 lawyers to come to the podium, but it's a big -- it's a lot of

1 lawyers today, and I want to get things done.

2 MR. WESTLING: Understood, Your Honor. What we  
3 would simply note, Your Honor, is that even assuming that  
4 Mr. Asonye's math about the repayment to the various lenders  
5 is correct, which we would probably bicker with, you still  
6 have a \$7 million restitution order against assets, which the  
7 Government says amount to two homes worth about \$4 million.

8 So I recognize that, you know, we're dealing with a  
9 lot of issues here, but I think there's still a big "if" about  
10 what will be collected from the sale of those properties. And  
11 it -- in any case, he faces a restitution order of \$20  
12 million -- \$24 million on its face. So we can't really know  
13 whether that is what he'll have to pay or not until the sales  
14 take place. I think based on all of that, we would simply say  
15 there's not evidence he has the ability to pay.

16 THE COURT: I wonder if the restitution order  
17 shouldn't say that the defendant is ordered to pay restitution  
18 in an amount of at least -- no, not at least -- in an amount  
19 of up to \$24 million. It may be less; am I right?

20 MR. ASONYE: That's -- the Government has no  
21 objection to that. You are correct, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Well, let's change the language there.  
23 I'm still -- Mr. Asonye, I'm still puzzled a bit by imposing a  
24 fine when I don't know what the total amount of restitution is  
25 going to be in the end and how that will affect his ability to



1 pay. I think your -- the argument you've made is that the  
2 predictions on the dispositions of the property and the  
3 restitution to the other victims is such that even after all  
4 that's paid, plus the \$6 million in tax liability, would leave  
5 him with two homes. Is that your view?

6 MR. ASONYE: Two homes and millions of dollars in  
7 securities, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: And they're in what paragraph?

9 MR. ASONYE: 131 of the PSR. And again, Your Honor,  
10 that's based on information that the probation officer was  
11 able to locate. The securities are listed at the bottom of  
12 page 44 of the PSR: a \$4.2 million in securities, a life  
13 insurance policy of \$1.496 million and another \$2.5 million in  
14 investments in a --

15 THE COURT: He has to die to get that 1.496.

16 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, I believe there are ways to  
17 cash out and to sell your life insurance policies.

18 THE COURT: There are, indeed, but -- there are,  
19 indeed, but certainly not for \$1.496 million.

20 MR. ASONYE: But, Your Honor --

21 THE COURT: Have you ever tried to sell an insurance  
22 policy that you have?

23 MR. ASONYE: I have not.

24 THE COURT: Don't do it. You will be dismayed.

25 MR. ASONYE: The point is, Your Honor, it's the

1 defendant's burden to prove he doesn't have the ability to pay  
2 a fine, and he hasn't --

3 THE COURT: Right. I understand that. But I am not  
4 going to impose a fine that is unfair.

5 MR. ASONYE: And --

6 THE COURT: If I don't -- let me ask you this: If I  
7 don't have enough information, can I -- I know I can delay  
8 restitution, but I don't need to because of some changes have  
9 been made. But can I also delay the imposition of fine? I  
10 don't think the law permits that.

11 MR. ASONYE: And we don't believe it does,  
12 Your Honor. And what we would submit is, you do have -- you  
13 do have before you in the PSR information of -- about the  
14 equity and properties that he owns and securities of at least  
15 \$4 million.

16 THE COURT: What do you think a fine should be?

17 MR. ASONYE: Well, Your Honor, what we've -- the  
18 position of the Special Counsel is that we do not make --

19 THE COURT: That's the Government's position. I  
20 don't want to hear Special Counsel, the Government.

21 MR. ASONYE: The Government's position is that we  
22 out -- lay out the fine range, which is laid here. But we're  
23 not taking a specific position on the exact fine that the  
24 Court should.

25 THE COURT: So what's the fine range again?

1 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, the fine range in this case  
2 is on page 49 of the PSR, \$50,000 to 25 -- essentially just  
3 over \$25 million, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: So that's a pretty good range and you  
5 don't take a position. Stand by.

6 All right. Thank you.

7 Do you have anything else, Mr. Westling?

8 MR. WESTLING: No, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: All right. Now, we've come to the  
10 sentence, itself.

11 Mr. Andres.

12 MR. ANDRES: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be brief.

13 Your Honor, I'm going to focus my comments obviously  
14 on the 3553 factors. I wanted to start, though, with the  
15 cooperation. The Special Counsel's office takes the position  
16 that Mr. Manafort did not provide sufficient cooperation to  
17 allow for any mitigation by this Court. I know that the  
18 counsel has noted that there were 50 hours of cooperation, but  
19 the --

20 THE COURT: Is that inaccurate?

21 MR. ANDRES: It was long. I would say -- I don't  
22 know.

23 MR. DOWNING: It was.

24 MR. ANDRES: If it was 50 hours, but we met on  
25 multiple occasions, I think on at least ten occasions. So the

1 number of hours is probably in the ballpark, but it's not  
2 reflective, Your Honor, of the value of the information that  
3 Mr. --

4 THE COURT: Well, of course not. You haven't filed  
5 a 5K1.1. So in your view, I knew that the Government didn't  
6 consider his cooperation to be substantial, but that doesn't  
7 mean that he didn't cooperate. That doesn't mean that he  
8 didn't give you a lot of information. It just means he didn't  
9 give you information you thought was particularly valuable.

10 MR. ANDRES: I disagree, Your Honor. Defense  
11 counsel who bears the burden here hasn't provided, Your Honor,  
12 with a single --

13 THE COURT: Bears the burden of what?

14 MR. ANDRES: To establish what the cooperation was,  
15 and they haven't provided --

16 THE COURT: I haven't given them a 5K1.1. They  
17 aren't going to get one and they aren't going to get  
18 acceptance of responsibility. And you've admitted he spent  
19 about 50 hours. Now, you say under 3553, I shouldn't take  
20 that into account in imposing a sentence because you don't  
21 think -- well, two things. You say, one, he lied, and two,  
22 the information he provided, you didn't like it. It wasn't of  
23 substantial assistance. I understand that.

24 MR. ANDRES: And three -- and three or four, even  
25 Mr. Manafort hasn't provided the Court with any information

1 that he provided to the Special Counsel that was of any value.

2 So what Your Honor is evaluating is simply the fact  
3 that he met for 50 hours. And the reason that he met for  
4 50 hours was because he lied. Because he lied, it took longer  
5 to try to show Mr. Manafort what the evidence was to allow him  
6 to provide truthful proffers. It certainly was the -- was in  
7 the interest of the Special Counsel's office to have  
8 Mr. Manafort provide helpful and meaningful cooperation and he  
9 didn't.

10 There were a wide range of issues that he was asked  
11 about and he did not provide valuable cooperation. And  
12 there's nothing in the record, Your Honor, to suggest that he  
13 did. Mr. Downing has simply cited the number of hours, but  
14 not anything specific about any individual, about any area of  
15 cooperation or anything that merits Your Honor --

16 THE COURT: So I'm to assume that he spent 50 hours  
17 telling you things you didn't want to hear.

18 MR. ANDRES: He told us 50 hours, a large part of  
19 things we already knew or was included in documents.

20 THE COURT: All right.

21 MR. ANDRES: So he didn't provide additional  
22 information. It wasn't 50 hours of information that we didn't  
23 know and it certainly wasn't 50 hours of information that was  
24 useful.

25 THE COURT: All right. Go on.

1 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, the 3553 factors obviously  
2 first begin with the nature and circumstances of the offenses.  
3 The jury in this courtroom convicted Mr. Manafort of serious  
4 crimes, crimes that were serious because of their frequency,  
5 crimes that were serious because of the amount of money  
6 involved. Millions of dollars in unpaid taxes and millions of  
7 dollars secured by fraud from financial institutions. They  
8 were serious crimes because they were sophisticated schemes,  
9 because they involved a number of individuals.

10 Mr. Manafort's crimes did not occur decades ago, not  
11 even a decade ago. He made criminal choices as recently as  
12 2016 and 2017. No one made up those crimes. Nobody conjured  
13 them up. Mr. Manafort, himself, made criminal choices and  
14 those choices have consequences. The crimes were borne out in  
15 the dozens and hundreds of documents admitted as evidence in  
16 this trial -- at the trial, in bank account records, corporate  
17 documents, loan files, tax returns and the more than dozen  
18 witnesses.

19 Mr. Manafort made criminal choices and the jury of  
20 his peers found him guilty. Bank records established that  
21 Mr. Manafort had more than 30 foreign overseas bank accounts  
22 in three different countries. They involved a dozen different  
23 shelf companies, which existed only to receive and hide those  
24 funds. Those accounts held more than \$55 million.  
25 Mr. Manafort failed to pay more than \$6 million in taxes and

1 he broke the basic civil covenant of citizens in this  
2 democracy, the agreement to pay taxes. And again, that was  
3 his choice and those choices have consequences.

4 And today, we know that Mr. Manafort remains --  
5 fails to accept responsibility and is not remorseful. We hear  
6 that he's failed to file a financial statement. As of today,  
7 we really have no idea of what his financials are, financial  
8 assets are, particularly in a case where he was convicted of  
9 hiding his assets and in a case where he's doctored financial  
10 statements and submitted them to the bank. The Government  
11 submits that that suggests a lack of remorse for his crimes.

12 As I mentioned, he secured more than \$25 million in  
13 bank loans. Mr. Manafort has cited to a series of different  
14 offshore tax cases and those cases are nothing like the case  
15 before Your Honor. This is a case about tax fraud, FBAR fraud  
16 and bank fraud cases. Mr. Manafort didn't simply --

17 THE COURT: Actually I resided over some of those  
18 and they are like this. Every FBAR case involves trying to  
19 hide money and usually the government gets a plea and they  
20 don't go through all the tax returns and everything else. So  
21 I don't think it's accurate to say that those cases are  
22 nothing like this case. There are always differences, case to  
23 case. But there is a lot of similarity between those cases  
24 and this.

25 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, if I may, the *Horsky* case,

1 which Your Honor presided over --

2 THE COURT: Yes.

3 MR. ANDRES: -- was significantly different. In  
4 that case, the defendant had an investment scheme and he hid  
5 the money from that investment. He didn't use the account --

6 THE COURT: Now, how many -- how much taxes did he  
7 avoid paying?

8 MR. ANDRES: I believe that his --

9 THE COURT: It was three times what he avoided  
10 paying, three times.

11 MR. ANDRES: Right. And how --

12 THE COURT: And -- but a big difference that you  
13 ought to point out Mr. Horsky -- refresh my recollection here,  
14 those who might have been here -- he showed up at sentencing  
15 with a check. He paid everything.

16 MR. ANDRES: \$100 million, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Well, he owed a lot.

18 MR. ANDRES: He did, he did. But before his  
19 sentencing, Your --

20 THE COURT: But he was able to pay everything.

21 MR. ANDRES: I understand.

22 THE COURT: So that is a difference between that  
23 case and this case. But basically any FBAR case is a case of  
24 stealing money from the U.S. It's the same as any tax fraud  
25 case. That's why people don't report foreign bank accounts.



1 They want to hide income. So they are similar cases. But I  
2 take your point and it's a valid point that there are  
3 differences between Horsky and Manafort. Whether they're as  
4 large as you think they are, is a matter I have to consider.

5 MR. ANDRES: Understood. And I haven't said exactly  
6 how large those differences are. But consider this,  
7 Your Honor. There are other cases where the -- there are  
8 other defendants where the cases that are cited by  
9 Mr. Manafort, defendants self disclosed their activity.  
10 People got downward departures for cooperation. People got  
11 reductions for acceptance of responsibility. One defendant  
12 was an 80-year-old woman in Florida who inherited money when  
13 her husband died who he -- and he, himself, had inherited that  
14 money in an overseas foreign account. They didn't use the  
15 accounts in the way that Mr. Manafort did and they didn't have  
16 the knowledge Mr. Manafort did.

17 One other important distinction, Your Honor.  
18 Mr. Manafort didn't only use his overseas accounts for the  
19 purposes of hiding taxes. He also used it for the promotion  
20 of his FERA violation and his FERA crimes in the District of  
21 Columbia, and that was part of his plea in the District of  
22 Columbia that the -- some of the --

23 THE COURT: For which he will be punished there.

24 MR. ANDRES: Understood. But it's also a point of  
25 distinction with respect to the FERA crimes -- the FBAR crimes

1 here. I'm not suggesting -- I'm just suggesting that not all  
2 FBAR cases are the same. Certainly the list --

3 THE COURT: Most of them are pretty close.

4 MR. ANDRES: Well, again, I would disagree,  
5 Your Honor, but --

6 THE COURT: Well, let me put it to you this way.  
7 Most of the ones I've presided over and studied are pretty  
8 much the same. They're hiding money from the U.S. government  
9 so they don't have to pay taxes on it.

10 MR. ANDRES: Understood. And obviously there are  
11 disparities with all of them as to the amount, as to whether  
12 they got downward departures, as to whether --

13 THE COURT: Some made contributions to charitable  
14 institutions, some did all kinds of good things. Well,  
15 Mr. Manafort has done some, as the defense has pointed out in  
16 their brief. Some people were just, otherwise, pretty bad.  
17 Others did lots of redemptive things that redeemed them.

18 All -- every case is different, every defendant is  
19 different. But the fundamental conduct of FBAR violations and  
20 tax evasion is all the same. Hide money from the government  
21 so you don't have to pay taxes on it.

22 MR. ANDRES: Your Honor, I'd also like to address  
23 the issue of deterrence here as required by 3553, both general  
24 deterrence and specific deterrence are important. The law  
25 requires the Court to impose a sentence that shows others that

1 this conduct has consequences, that Mr. Manafort's criminal  
2 choices have consequences. And obviously the sentence must  
3 stand as a beacon to others that this conduct can't be  
4 accepted. In this case, there's --

5 THE COURT: I think you've heard me before.

6 MR. ANDRES: I've read you, Judge.

7 The -- there's also a need for specific deterrence  
8 with respect to Mr. Manafort. He committed crimes over an  
9 extended period of time. In the Government's view, he has not  
10 accepted responsibility. His sentencing submissions are  
11 replete with blaming others for his consequences and not  
12 taking responsibility, and Mr. Manafort is here today because  
13 of the criminal decisions he made himself.

14 With that, Your Honor, the Government asks that the  
15 Court impose a substantial sentence consistent with those 3553  
16 factors and those we've discussed in our submission. Thank  
17 you.

18 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Downing or Mr. Westling.

19 MR. DOWNING: We're going to have Mr. Zehnle now.

20 THE COURT: All right.

21 MR. DOWNING: Thank you, Your Honor.

22 MR. ZEHNLE: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Zehnle.

24 MR. ZEHNLE: Your Honor, in terms of the focus of  
25 the 3553 factors, I want to devote primarily the time to the

1 sentencing disparity issue that Mr. Andres was just hitting on  
2 last. Essentially, the cases that the defense has cited in  
3 its filings versus what the Government has done with respect  
4 to that, I think it's telling because if you look at the  
5 numerous cases, not only with Your Honor, not only with other  
6 judges in this district court, but judges across the country,  
7 we've cited more than 20 different cases.

8 THE COURT: Excuse me a minute.

9 (A pause in the proceedings.)

10 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Zehnle.

11 MR. ZEHNLE: Yes, Your Honor. What I was saying was  
12 that we have cited more than 20 different cases in our  
13 pleadings as the Court is aware. And as the Court just  
14 recognized, these are cases that involve both tax and FBAR  
15 charges.

16 Now, the Government seeks to distinguish this  
17 particular case from all those other cases involving tax  
18 charges and FBAR charges when this Court sat and heard the  
19 same evidence that everyone else did, that the FBAR charge,  
20 the one that he was convicted on in this court, was covered by  
21 the tax charge in Count 3.

22 The false tax return was not only unreported income,  
23 but also the failure to report the tax -- the foreign bank  
24 accounts. All that evidence, all that -- all those charges  
25 are relevant, Your Honor. They're all tax and tax related.

1 And the Government seeks to then say, well, there's also this  
2 bank fraud stuff out there, and that's what makes this  
3 different.

4 But I would point the Court to something that the  
5 Government said in its opening statement in this case that  
6 ties this entire matter together as a tax and tax related  
7 case. Mr. Asonye was stating, and I quote, this is on page 24  
8 of the transcript, "In 2015, the defendant's work in Ukraine  
9 had dried up. He was no longer making millions and couldn't  
10 support his lifestyle. Mr. Manafort was running out of cash  
11 and to maintain that life he had become accustomed to, he  
12 needed more of it. So he approached multiple banks for loans,  
13 loans on homes that he purchased and improved with the untaxed  
14 income from his foreign banks."

15 Your Honor, that's their words, not mine. They're  
16 the ones who have tied this all into one theme of Mr. Manafort  
17 has made a lot of money being an advisor overseas. He did not  
18 report that money. That money was kept in foreign bank  
19 accounts and that is the crux of this case. And as this Court  
20 just pointed out, the -- all of those cases that we cited in  
21 this district, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, New  
22 Jersey, all those cases all involve similar circumstances of  
23 tax avoidance, tax evasion, failing to file tax returns and  
24 FBARs. And the two charges related to the bank fraud  
25 specifically tie into that because, in closing, the Government

1 also refers back to, well, gee, when things got tight, he  
2 basically tapped into money by getting mortgages on assets  
3 that he had used untaxed proceeds to purchase. So it all ties  
4 together, Your Honor.

5 And it wasn't a smattering. I mean, if you look at  
6 the Government's filing, they basically put one paragraph on  
7 it, which is telling in and of itself on that particular  
8 sentencing factor. And then, you know, they actually filed a  
9 reply and they still didn't really deal with it.

10 So I also wanted to make note of one other point  
11 just with respect to the sentencing disparity issues. I think  
12 Mr. Andres was talking about, well, some of these dealt with  
13 pleas. Well, yes, Your Honor, some of them did deal with  
14 pleas. The majority deal with pleas. This Court's well aware  
15 that most cases plead. It's rare that cases go to trial  
16 anymore. But we did find and present to this Court cases  
17 where the defendant had actually gone to trial, and that  
18 person, for example, in one of the cases we cite, *Ashvin Desai*  
19 was convicted of hiding over 8 million. And the guidelines  
20 range for him was 78 to 96 months and he was sentenced to  
21 six months in prison and six months of home detention.

22 There's another one, *Arvind Ahuja*. That was more  
23 than 8.5 million, Your Honor. The sentencing guidelines in  
24 that case were 41 to 51. He was sentenced to three years of  
25 probation and three months in home confinement. For the ones

1 for which there were pleas or there were pleas and  
2 cooperation, the majority of them are probation.

3 So I don't think it's fair for the Government to sit  
4 there and try to distinguish away cases that involve taxes and  
5 FBAR combined by saying, oh, gee, this is so different from  
6 those. It's not, Your Honor, as the Court correctly noted.

7 Now, turning briefly to some of the other points  
8 that Mr. Andres made, serious crimes. Of course, this --  
9 you're -- you know, Mr. Manafort is going to speak to you in a  
10 moment. These are serious crimes. We understand that. No  
11 one is disputing that. Your Honor, for 14 years, I was  
12 sitting at that table as a federal prosecutor and as a chief  
13 of one of the criminal sections.

14 THE COURT: And you're trying to redeem yourself  
15 now.

16 MR. ZEHNLE: But I do -- Your Honor, I do have, I  
17 think, a good deal of familiarity with tax cases and FBAR  
18 cases and those kinds of things. And these charges that were  
19 brought in this case that were tried before Your Honor are  
20 quite similar, and they're serious, but they're very similar  
21 to these other cases that we've actually directed you to.

22 In terms of -- it was interesting that the  
23 Government did point out the Professor Horsky case that I know  
24 this Court handled. Yes, he did show up with a check and he  
25 did -- it was \$100 million, Your Honor.

1           One point I would like to make for the Court's  
2       consideration, though, is Mr. Manafort and his team have been  
3       working through forfeiture issues for many months now as part  
4       of our negotiated plea with them. And it's difficult to sit  
5       there and say, well, gee, you haven't paid back the IRS yet  
6       when you're still trying to sit there and give the Government,  
7       you know, the property that you've agreed to forfeit.

8           It's not like the IRS is going to go away. I mean,  
9       a lot of people would probably like that to happen, but it's  
10      not going to happen. And so I just wanted to make that point,  
11      that that's a little unfair to basically say, well, gee, you  
12      know, you didn't show up, you know, you haven't made any  
13      payments, et cetera, because he is working through his  
14      agreement despite the Government's breach determination that  
15      they've made based -- unilaterally on their good faith,  
16      they've made that determination, we still continue to do that.

17           (A pause in the proceedings.)

18           MR. ZEHNLE: Oh, yeah. Your Honor, yeah, and as I  
19      was talking to Mr. Downing, in terms of the deterrence issue,  
20      this case, as you've pointed out, has probably gotten more  
21      scrutiny than any other tax FBAR violation case I've ever  
22      seen. And whether it's because of the nature of how the  
23      charges were --

24           THE COURT: Well, we know why. Come on. It's not  
25      relevant to my determination of an appropriate sentence. But



1 we all know why there's this much interest.

2 MR. ZEHNLE: So let -- so if I may be just a little  
3 more clear. I understand, Your Honor. I'm just saying that  
4 in terms of general deterrence, one of the things you always  
5 focus on, if you're the Government or prosecutor, is getting  
6 the word out and letting people know, look, this is a serious  
7 crime.

8 THE COURT: You're quite right. We don't have to  
9 worry about that in this case. That's why I told that story  
10 about -- even then, though, this -- it's not clear because  
11 when I put -- had them -- the Government put up all those  
12 signs, it didn't make any difference. Mules continued to  
13 come. Maybe they didn't read the signs.

14 Deterrence is endlessly to debated by academics  
15 based on empirical studies. It's a hard, hard issue. But  
16 Congress has decided that I have to take it into account and I  
17 do. Mr. Andres has appropriately argued about special or  
18 specific deterrence and general deterrence. Both are  
19 important factors for the Court to consider. And you're  
20 pointing out that there will be general deterrence here  
21 because of the notoriety provided to this case.

22 MR. ZEHNLE: Correct, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right. Go on. I don't know how  
24 that counts for you. Mr. Evans, I think, would point out the  
25 same thing. He would say, you know, give him a life sentence

1 so -- and we'll publish that. Actually the guidelines are  
2 pretty high.

3 MR. ZEHNL: Yes, Your Honor. The guidelines are  
4 extraordinarily high.

5 THE COURT: 19 to 24 years. I believe that's right,  
6 19 to 24. It's about right, isn't it?

7 MR. ZEHNL: It was 19 and a half to 24 years,  
8 Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Yes, go on.

10 MR. ZEHNL: Okay. If -- and since I did reference  
11 it a moment ago, Your Honor, as I did sit at that table for  
12 many years, I can tell you because -- I don't want to repeat  
13 myself from what we've put in the papers, but I can tell you  
14 that when I was a chief, I would tell my younger prosecutors  
15 in tax cases in particular, you know, if you received a  
16 sentence of 18 months to 24 months of imprisonment in a tax  
17 case, that's pretty good, because in terms of the gradation of  
18 all the federal offenses, you know, under Title 26, under  
19 Title 18, it's just an understanding that courts every day --  
20 you know, tax evasion is by no means jaywalking. But it is  
21 also not, you know, narcotics trafficking where people, you  
22 know, have their lives ruined and people get killed in the  
23 trade.

24 And so you have to understand the courts are taking  
25 all these things into account, and that's why I make that

1 statement when I was a chief of those sections. Here, instead  
2 of 18 to 24 months, the guidelines are showing 18 to 24 years.  
3 It's just so disproportionate.

4 THE COURT: 19 to 24.

5 MR. ZEHNLÉ: 19.5 to be actual -- to be correct,  
6 19.5 to 24 years, Your Honor.

7 And so the only other two things I want to make a  
8 point of, because I do think the Court should be aware of it,  
9 the 50 hours plus that my client spent with the Government, we  
10 would have no problem -- and the Government, you know, if they  
11 want to provide you all the 302's to see the cooperation that  
12 he provided, we don't have the 302's --

13 THE COURT: I'm not interested in reading that.

14 MR. ZEHNLÉ: I understand, Your Honor. But I'm just  
15 saying it's like, oh, well, they haven't proven it --

16 THE COURT: Now, there are people here who would be  
17 interested. But I'm not one of them.

18 MR. ZEHNLÉ: And the last thing I do want to point  
19 out, Your Honor, because it did come out at trial and it came  
20 up through their main cooperating witness, is that back in  
21 2014, and the Court may recall that there was a meeting  
22 between FBI agents and Mr. Manafort and Mr. Gates, and a  
23 number of these entities and accounts were disclosed at that  
24 time. And so I just think that these are important facts as  
25 the Court considers, you know, all the 3553 factors, that it

1 also pay specific attention to those.

2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Manafort, this is now  
3 your opportunity to address the Court and to say anything --  
4 and you may remain seated.

5 MR. MANAFORT: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: But speak up, please. And the reason  
7 you may remain seated is because I understand that you have a  
8 physical impairment at the moment that makes that very  
9 painful. This is your opportunity to address the Court and to  
10 say anything at all you wish to the Court by way of  
11 extenuation, mitigation or, indeed, anything you think I  
12 should know before sentence is imposed. You're not required  
13 to say anything, but you have the opportunity to do so if you  
14 wish to. Do you wish to say anything?

15 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes, I  
16 would.

17 THE COURT: All right. Please keep your voice up,  
18 sir.

19 THE DEFENDANT: The last two years, Your Honor, have  
20 been the most difficult years for my family and I that we've  
21 ever experienced.

22 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm an old man with bad  
23 ears, so you're going to have to speak up a little louder than  
24 that.

25 Do you have a microphone there for Mr. Manafort?

1 THE DEFENDANT: I'll speak more loudly.

2 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, sir.

3 THE DEFENDANT: The last two years have been the  
4 most difficult that my family and I have ever experienced.  
5 The person that I am or that I have been described as in  
6 public is not someone I recognize. To say that I feel  
7 humiliated and ashamed would be a gross understatement of this  
8 characterization.

9 But the worse pain that I feel is the pain that I  
10 know my family is feeling. My whole life I have been proud --  
11 I've been most proud of being the protector and their role  
12 model, and it pains me deeply that I have caused them this  
13 suffering by the actions that have happened confront me here  
14 today.

15 What has been uplifting to me, I should say,  
16 however, is the outpouring of support and affection that I  
17 have received not just from my family and friends but from  
18 total strangers. The support and the incredible power of  
19 their prayers is what has sustained me through these terrible  
20 times.

21 Having been separated from my family over the last  
22 nine years -- nine months has been very hard. At a time when  
23 I planned to be spending quality time giving back to my  
24 family, I've had to rely upon them as my -- for support to get  
25 me through this situation. I truly feel the bonds of their

1 love and have been strengthened by it.

2 In the midst of this pain, I must tell you, Your  
3 Honor, that I appreciate the fairness of the trial that you  
4 have conducted. I know this has not been easy given the media  
5 frenzy atmosphere surrounding the trial. I know how it  
6 affects me, and I know the kind of pressures it put on the  
7 Court, and I truly do appreciate the fact that at least from  
8 my perspective, I feel that you've bent over backwards to make  
9 this to be a fair proceeding.

10 I could tell you that I feel the punishment from  
11 these proceedings already and know that it was my conduct that  
12 brought me here. Nine months of solitary confinement after  
13 seven months of home arrest have given me -- has affected my  
14 physical and mental health. My life professionally and  
15 financially is in shambles, and I feel the pain and shame of  
16 these factors.

17 I say all of this to let the Court know that I will  
18 never put myself in questionable circumstances in the future.  
19 Sitting in solitary confinement, I've had much time to reflect  
20 upon my life and my choices and the importance of family and  
21 friends. This reflection has created my intent to turn my  
22 notoriety into a positive and show the world who I know I  
23 really am and who is not who I've been depicted to be.

24 With the power of prayer and God's guiding hand, I  
25 know that my family and I will grow stronger from this ordeal,

1 and I recognize and acknowledge that it is an ordeal that I am  
2 responsible for.

3 Again, I want to thank you for the fair trial. Your  
4 wisdom and management of this courtroom has given me hope for  
5 the judicial system, and I am ready for your decision, and I  
6 ask your compassion.

7 THE COURT: All right. Anything further?

8 (No response.)

9 THE COURT: All right. I'll take a brief recess and  
10 then pronounce sentence. Court stands in recess. It will be  
11 ten minutes.

12 (Recess.)

13 (Court proceedings resumed at 6:32 p.m.)

14 THE COURT: All right. Any reason why the Court  
15 should not now pronounce sentence, Mr. Andres?

16 MR. ANDRES: No, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Mr. Downing?

18 MR. DOWNING: No, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Manafort, you may remain seated.

20 Mr. Manafort, you stand convicted of the serious  
21 crimes -- very serious crimes by a jury. You stand convicted  
22 of five counts of failing to report. Each of those counts  
23 carries a maximum term of imprisonment of three years.

24 You stand convicted of one count of failing to file  
25 a report of a foreign bank account that has a ten-year

1 maximum, I believe -- five-year maximum, and then you stand  
2 convicted of two bank fraud -- excuse me -- two bank fraud  
3 counts, and each of those carries a maximum term of  
4 imprisonment of 30 years.

5           The law requires that I consider a variety of  
6 factors in imposing an appropriate sentence. First, the  
7 nature and circumstances of the offense. And as the  
8 government has argued and, I think, the defendant accepts or  
9 concedes, they are serious crimes. They are very serious  
10 crimes.

11           The essence of the tax fraud or failure to report  
12 counts and FBAR counts is hiding money from the government so  
13 that you don't have to pay taxes on it. And in this case, the  
14 amount of money hidden resulted in a tax loss to the  
15 government of 6 plus -- 6 and -- I've forgotten what the exact  
16 figure was, 6.3 -- or something of that sort -- million  
17 dollars. And as I said earlier, in essence, that's a theft of  
18 money, a theft of money from everyone who pays their taxes.  
19 If you don't pay your fair share, you're taking away from the  
20 common pool of money that the government uses. So those  
21 counts were appropriately grouped for tax -- or for guidelines  
22 calculations.

23           So the nature and circumstances of the offense, I  
24 think, are clear, and they're undeniably serious, as  
25 Mr. Andres argued. They are serious offenses, and I don't



1 think that the defense argues otherwise.

2           Next, the Court must take into account the history  
3 and characteristics of the defendant. The defendant is a  
4 Category I in criminal history; that is, he has no criminal  
5 history. He is a graduate of a university and law school  
6 here, Georgetown for both, and he's lived an otherwise  
7 blameless life. And he's also earned the admiration of a  
8 number of people, all of whom have written the Court about  
9 him.

10           And you've received those letters as well,  
11 Mr. Andres, I'm sure.

12           MR. ANDRES: Yes, Your Honor.

13           THE COURT: And I have reviewed those, and I have  
14 taken those into account. And the law is very clear that in  
15 sentencing, a court must consider the entire individual, not  
16 just the individual and his crime-committing activities.

17           Mr. Manafort has engaged in lots of good things.  
18 He's been a good father and husband, and he has been a good  
19 friend to others and a generous person. Of course, that can't  
20 erase his criminal activity, but it is -- they are factors  
21 that the Court must take into account.

22           Next, the Court has to impose a sentence that  
23 reflects the seriousness of these offenses and a sentence that  
24 promotes respect for the law and that provides just punishment  
25 for the offenses.

1           And the Court must impose a sentence that  
2 promotes -- or that provides adequate deterrence for the  
3 defendant specifically and general deterrence as well. And  
4 I'll discuss that in a little greater detail.

5           The Court also has to take account of the  
6 guidelines. They're not mandatory, but they're advisory.  
7 These guidelines are quite high. They provide for a sentence  
8 that is from 19 to 24 years, roughly.

9           I think that sentencing range is excessive. I don't  
10 think that's warranted in this case. It raises questions.

11           The guidelines are important because they -- I began  
12 sentencing people before there were guidelines, and the  
13 variety of sentences that could be imposed was staggering. It  
14 mattered a lot whether you got Judge A or Judge B. You could  
15 go home to probation or to jail for ten years depending on  
16 whether it was Judge A or Judge B, and that was really not  
17 right, and I think we all knew it wasn't right, and I  
18 personally was glad when the guidelines came into effect.

19           But as I lived under the guidelines initially and  
20 they were mandatory, I came to conclude that they were not a  
21 good idea as they stood, and ultimately, that changed.

22           And we should all remember who brought that about.  
23 It was Justice Scalia in his opinions, which was a surprise to  
24 some, I suppose. Anyway, they're now not mandatory; they're  
25 advisory.

1           The next factor is related to the guidelines. It's  
2 a factor that says that the Court should impose a sentence  
3 that does not involve an unwarranted disparity between the  
4 sentence imposed on Mr. Manafort and the sentence imposed on  
5 others convicted of essentially similar conduct. Guidelines  
6 help to avoid that.

7           Well, here we have a very curious situation. We  
8 have a violation that for years the Department of Justice, I  
9 think for sensible reasons, argued that the guidelines should  
10 be 2T rather than 2S, which was a higher guideline for FBAR  
11 and tax violations.

12           Then in December of 2017, the government changed its  
13 view, I think, again, for understandable reasons and for  
14 reasons that were grounded in the language of the guidelines,  
15 to say 2T -- I beg your pardon -- 2S for FBAR violations.

16           But over the years, there has been a remarkable  
17 trend in sentences imposed for this kind of conduct. The  
18 sentences have been remarkably light, and I need to take that  
19 into account. It is important that the --

20           (A pause in the proceedings.)

21           THE COURT: There's been a steady history of the  
22 imposition of sentences under FBAR and tax violations, and I  
23 want to review that because it furnished the context in which  
24 I made my ultimate decision. And let me be clear about that.  
25 The guidelines, to most people, would suggest that a sentence

1 is somehow an arithmetic calculation, it is not. It is a  
2 judgment, and that's an important factor to keep in mind. The  
3 guidelines are judgments.

4 Now, when the guidelines were originally done, what  
5 they did is collect historical evidence of sentences and take  
6 two standard deviations from the mean of those sentences as  
7 the guideline range. Well, they soon ran out of historical  
8 information about certain kinds of offenses, so they couldn't  
9 do that anymore.

10 And indeed, for many offenses today for which we  
11 have guidelines, there isn't any empirical or historical data.  
12 They are judgments by the Sentencing Commission. And in the  
13 end, it's a district judge who has to make a sentence -- has  
14 to make a judgment about an appropriate sentence.

15 But it is important to avoid unwarranted  
16 disparities. Why? Because it's a fundamental principle of  
17 justice that like cases should be treated alike, and if  
18 they're treated differently, there ought to be a good reason  
19 for it.

20 Well, there are a number of cases of offshore hiding  
21 of money, and some of them are summarized by the defendant in  
22 its brief. Some of them I remember because I presided over  
23 them. *Horsky* was the most prominent one. That was a  
24 defendant who hid more than \$200 million in offshore accounts,  
25 and there was about an \$18 million loss to the government in

1 tax revenues. Now, that's roughly three times the amount the  
2 loss in this case.

3 But, Mr. Horsky received from me a sentence of seven  
4 months followed by a period of supervised release. Whether  
5 that was the right sentence or not is subject to reasonable  
6 people differ, as is true with any sentence that I impose. I  
7 don't expect the sentence I'm about to announce to meet with  
8 everyone's approval. I don't sit to do it that way. I sit to  
9 impose a just sentence, and I have to satisfy myself about it.

10 Now, there's another case, *United States against*  
11 *Kim*. That was my case, but ultimately, Judge Brinkema did the  
12 sentencing because I recused myself. I recused myself  
13 because -- I don't know if this is in the record, and you-all  
14 didn't know it -- but I recused myself because Mr. Kim made a  
15 very substantial contribution to a university department in  
16 which I served as the -- as a -- on the advisory committee,  
17 and so I didn't think it was proper for me to sit in that  
18 case, and Judge Brinkema didn't know that either.

19 But that was a case in which he failed to report  
20 \$28 million in income hidden in a Swiss bank account.

21 Now, Mr. Andres correctly points out that all these  
22 cases have little differences to them. For example, you would  
23 say, well, in the *Kim* case, there weren't any bank fraud.  
24 That's true. And in the *Kim* case, there were other  
25 differences between Kim and Manafort, all of which I have to

1 take into account, but I still have to consider overall  
2 whether there are disparities.

3 Now, there were others, other cases. I think *Horsky*  
4 was Mr. -- I think it was Mr. Westling who argued. He raised  
5 the *Desai* case and the *Ahuja* case. There are many others  
6 listed in his brief, and he's correct. Some of them, I think,  
7 were rather strange.

8 I think Ms. Curran (ph) was the elderly woman. She  
9 was the elderly woman, and she didn't disclose \$47 million in  
10 a Swiss bank account, so there was a \$21 million FBAR penalty,  
11 and she was sentenced to five seconds of probation,  
12 astonishingly. I think that may be a record.

13 And there are many others in here, and the sentences  
14 range from a few months to probation and other things.

15 All of these cases suggest to me that to impose a  
16 sentence of 19 to 24 years on Mr. Manafort would be clearly an  
17 unwarranted disparity. The conduct is slightly different, as  
18 Mr. Andres points out. There are bank fraud counts here, as  
19 there weren't in most of these other cases.

20 But in the end, I don't think the guidelines range  
21 is at all appropriate given the provisions of 3553 and  
22 especially the history. There's no doubt that for a long  
23 time, the Department of Justice used a different guideline  
24 from the one it seeks to enforce today, but I think the  
25 Department of Justice, the Government is correct in its

1 argument here that 2S not 2T applies, and I've so ruled.

2           So, deterrence. Mr. Andres argues that he needs to  
3 be deterred. I'm not so sure I agree with that, but in any  
4 event, I think what I intend to do will deter him. It's far  
5 more important, in my view, that this case serve as a beacon  
6 to warn others not to engage in hiding income overseas to  
7 avoid paying taxes here, because there are serious  
8 consequences.

9           As Mr. Andres and Mr. Downing both know since  
10 they've read all my sentencing proceedings, I tell all  
11 defendants life is making choices, Mr. Manafort, and then  
12 living with the choices you make. You don't determine where  
13 you live or to whom you're born or anything of that sort or  
14 whether you're born with handicaps or talents, but you do  
15 determine how you respond to all of that, and you made choices  
16 to engage in criminal conduct, and there will be consequences  
17 for those decisions.

18           I listened carefully to your allocution, and I don't  
19 have any doubt that what you said was genuine, but I was  
20 surprised that I did not hear you express regret for engaging  
21 in wrongful conduct. In other words, you didn't say, I  
22 really, really regret not doing what I knew the law required.

23           Now, that doesn't make any difference to the  
24 judgment that I'm about to make, Mr. Manafort, that you didn't  
25 say that, but I hope you will reflect on that and that your

1 regret will be that you didn't comply with the law. That  
2 should be your true regret, and you should have remorse for  
3 that, and I certainly recommend that you do it in the District  
4 of Columbia, because you'll have that opportunity.

5           So the main factor that I think is operative here on  
6 3553 is I need to impose a sentence that reflects the  
7 seriousness of the offense, promotes respect for the law,  
8 provides just punishment, and does not involve -- the other  
9 important thing, it does not involve unwarranted disparities.

10           The government cannot sweep away the history of all  
11 these previous sentences. It cannot sweep away the history of  
12 having advocated the application of 2T rather than 2S to these  
13 types of offenses.

14           Now, so we are now at the end where I have to  
15 exercise this judgment. And I repeat, it's not a mathematical  
16 calculation. It is a judgment, but it is a judgment guided by  
17 all the factors that you have raised in your counsel's briefs  
18 and the government has raised in its briefs.

19           Now, let me mention one other thing. I was curious  
20 about the Sentencing Commission's experience or statistics on  
21 2S1.3. Very, very few cases from 19- -- or from 2008 to 2017.  
22 Very few cases, but of those cases, the substantial majority  
23 all ended up with sentences below the guideline range. And I  
24 exclude from that the substantial assistance ones. Still a  
25 majority of all the rest of them, which doesn't surprise me.



1 Now, to pronounce sentence. It is the judgment of  
2 this Court, Mr. Manafort, that you be sentenced, that you be  
3 committed to the custody of Bureau of Prisons for the  
4 following terms:

5 With respect to Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, those  
6 counts are counts of subscribing to false United States  
7 individual income tax returns for -- those are counts which  
8 involve a maximum term of three years. For those counts, I  
9 impose a sentence, that is, I commit you to the custody of  
10 Bureau of Prisons for a period of 24 months for Count 1, 24  
11 months for Count 2, 24 months for Count 3, 24 months for Count  
12 4, and 24 months for Count 5, all of which is to be served  
13 concurrently.

14 Now, with respect to Count 11 or 12 -- which one is  
15 it? I've forgotten the number.

16 MR. ANDRES: 12, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: 12. That's the failure to file reports  
18 of foreign income -- foreign bank and financial accounts.

19 The maximum penalty for that is, Mr. Asonye,  
20 Mr. Andres, I think it's ten years?

21 MR. ANDRES: Five years, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Five years. All right. For that, it is  
23 the judgment of this Court -- it's really the same offense as  
24 the others, so I'm going to impose a sentence of 30 months on  
25 that, to run concurrently to the 24-month sentences imposed on

1 Counts 1 through 5.

2 Then we come to Counts 27 and 28, the bank fraud.

3 MR. ANDRES: 25 and 27, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: 25 and --

5 MR. ANDRES: 27.

6 THE COURT: And 27. Now, those counts for bank  
7 fraud have a maximum of 30 years, as I recall; is that  
8 correct?

9 MR. ANDRES: Correct. Yes, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: All right. And I take into account a  
11 number of factors there, but it is the judgment of this Court  
12 that you be committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons  
13 for a period of 47 months. That term is to be served  
14 concurrently with the other terms. So you have a total  
15 sentence of 47 months.

16 I took into account, Mr. Manafort, your personal  
17 history and characteristics. I think I might have been a  
18 little more impressed if you'd been able to resolve your IRS  
19 and other problems, but I hope you will still do that.

20 So I have imposed a sentence -- did I say 47?

21 MR. ANDRES: Yes, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Yes, 47 months, and that's total; in  
23 other words, that's concurrent.

24 It's more severe than most of the cases cited by the  
25 defendant, significantly more. I've taken into account all of

1 the criminal conduct that's been found by the jury and  
2 admitted by you, Mr. Manafort, and I'm convinced that's a just  
3 sentence for that conduct.

4 The government didn't argue for a guideline  
5 sentence, which I thought was a good thing. Then I would have  
6 concluded that it was vindictive, because clearly the  
7 guidelines were way out of whack on this, as the history of  
8 the sentences in this area show.

9 I'm going to require that he pay a \$100 special  
10 assessment for each count, and that total can easily be added  
11 up.

12 I'm going to require that he serve -- I think the  
13 supervised release period for the tax counts is one year; is  
14 that correct?

15 THE PROBATION: Yes, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: So he'll get one year of supervised  
17 release for each of the first five counts, and that term is to  
18 run concurrently. He will get a period of supervised release  
19 to follow any period of incarceration of three years with  
20 respect to the FBAR count. That provides for at least three  
21 years. And three years for the two bank fraud counts. All of  
22 those terms are to run concurrently.

23 Now, as a special condition of his supervised  
24 release, he is to comply with the terms of this restitution  
25 order. Now, the restitution order isn't in a final form. I'm

1 going to waive interest, and the amount of \$25,000,815 is due  
2 and payable immediately.

3 The paragraph 3 that troubled me, can you read to me  
4 now how it reads?

5 MR. ASONYE: It reads: "The amount of restitution  
6 paid to any entity shall not exceed the entity's total loss  
7 from the offenses of conviction. Any amount paid to an entity  
8 under an order of restitution shall be reduced by an amount  
9 later recovered for the same loss by the victim in any federal  
10 or state civil proceeding."

11 THE COURT: All right. You'll have to submit a new  
12 restitution order with that language in it.

13 I think that language is appropriate, Mr. Westling.

14 MR. WESTLING: That's correct, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Now, I take your point you don't want to  
16 sign it, and that's perfectly appropriate. You don't need to  
17 do it, but I want you to be able to say to me why you don't  
18 think that -- I thought the language I was originally  
19 presented with was clearly not appropriate, but this one does  
20 sound appropriate.

21 In other words, I don't want your client paying in  
22 restitution more than these people really lose.

23 MR. WESTLING: Correct, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: And the restitution order also doesn't  
25 show what I want it to show, Mr. Asonye, and that is that

1 first I want him to pay restitution to the United States, not  
2 to these banks.

3 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, I believe by law that the  
4 banks are due, I think it's under 3664(i), the banks must be  
5 paid first before the United States.

6 THE COURT: That's a mistake because that cheats the  
7 rest of us. All right.

8 But I wanted to -- well, I'm not going to impose  
9 interest. And I'm going to say that he's to pay it in \$100 a  
10 month or 25 percent of his net income 60 days after release  
11 from any period of confinement.

12 Now, we come to the issue of a fine.

13 Is there a request -- first of all, Mr. Downing, is  
14 there a request for a designation?

15 MR. DOWNING: Yes, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: In this area so that he may be near his  
17 family?

18 MR. DOWNING: We would request a designation to the  
19 federal prison camp at Cumberland, Maryland.

20 THE COURT: All right. I will make that  
21 recommendation. It's consistent with his security needs.

22 Can you-all wait until I've recessed? In the  
23 future, please do so.

24 All right. Go on.

25 MR. DOWNING: Your Honor, one other issue we'd like

1 to raise, and I don't know that we need to raise it right now,  
2 but it has to do with whether or not you can order this  
3 sentence to be concurrently served with --

4 THE COURT: I can't, but she can.

5 MR. DOWNING: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: I don't believe I can. If you find in  
7 the law that I'm incorrect, you can bring that to my  
8 attention.

9 MR. DOWNING: Thank you, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: But I think it is entirely up to her  
11 whether any sentence she imposes is to run concurrent to this  
12 sentence. It's up to her. But if you find that I'm  
13 incorrect, that I have that discretion or that power, you  
14 may -- and that will be after she completes her sentencing --  
15 then you can return.

16 Anything else, Mr. Downing?

17 MR. DOWNING: No, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Mr. Andres?

19 MR. ANDRES: Mr. Asonye just has some minor  
20 housekeeping issues, Your Honor.

21 MR. ASONYE: Your Honor, two issues: the issue of  
22 the fine -- of the amount of the fine.

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 MR. ASONYE: And also the government would request  
25 three additional conditions of supervised release when it's

1 appropriate, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Well, go ahead and tell me what they  
3 are.

4 MR. ASONYE: Sure. Well, actually, I believe the  
5 Court covered the first one, but explicitly to pay restitution  
6 of \$6,164,032 to the IRS in the supervised release.

7 THE COURT: That's in the 28 million.

8 MR. ASONYE: Yes, it is, but, Your Honor, we always  
9 ask for it when it's paid to the IRS as a condition of  
10 supervised release.

11 THE COURT: Well, I should do it because you always  
12 ask for it? I'm not persuaded.

13 What's your next one?

14 MR. ASONYE: Again, in white collar cases, Your  
15 Honor, the government typically asks that a condition of  
16 supervised release, that the defendant not open any new credit  
17 lines without the approval of the Court or probation.

18 THE COURT: Yes, I typically do that. I'll add that  
19 condition.

20 What else.

21 MR. ASONYE: And finally, that the defendant not  
22 engage in any transactions above \$10,000 without the approval  
23 of the Court or probation.

24 THE COURT: Any objection to that, Mr. Downing?

25 MR. WESTLING: We do object to that, Your Honor. I

1 don't see there's a basis here if a credit condition is  
2 sufficient. He'll have to report his financials on a regular  
3 basis to the probation officer as part of any supervised  
4 release term. I think it's excessive.

5 THE COURT: I will require that he comply with any  
6 request by the probation officer for financial information.  
7 That's what I will require.

8 MR. ASONYE: Thank you, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Downing?  
10 So we have only the issue of a fine.

11 MR. DOWNING: Nothing else, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: I would impose a significant fine in  
13 this case if it were not for the fact that there is a  
14 \$24 million restitution.

15 Now, as Mr. Andres pointed out, it may not come to  
16 24 million. It may be -- or Mr. Asonye, I don't remember  
17 which, but one of you pointed out, correctly, I think, that  
18 ultimately his restitution may not be 24 million. It may be  
19 less. It's never going to be less than 6 million, but it may  
20 be less.

21 Is that right, Mr. Asonye?

22 MR. ASONYE: That's correct, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: But 6 million is still a pretty  
24 significant amount of restitution, and I often do not impose a  
25 punitive fine where there is restitution in that amount. But



1 you also point out that he has two very substantial assets,  
2 two homes.

3 What I'm going to do in this case -- what is the  
4 guideline range on fines?

5 THE PROBATION: Your Honor, the low end is \$50,000.

6 THE COURT: What's the upper range?

7 THE PROBATION: 25 million.

8 THE COURT: \$50,000 fine. If I had more  
9 information, it might be more, but it's punitive, and I think  
10 what I've done is sufficiently punitive.

11 If anybody in this courtroom doesn't think so, go  
12 and spend a day in the jail or penitentiary of the federal  
13 government. Spend a week there. He has to spend 47 months,  
14 but he will receive credit for time already served.

15 Now, I want to remove any doubt about that. So what  
16 I'm going to do is enter an order nunc pro tunc that -- that  
17 his bond violation occurred, because there was an adjudication  
18 of that in another forum, but I'm going to make that nunc pro  
19 tunc so he should receive credit for that. And the reason for  
20 that is that if he had been incarcerated by both Judge Jackson  
21 and by this Court, he would still receive credit for both, and  
22 I want him to receive credit for the nine months.

23 It may be a matter of some interest, Mr. Downing,  
24 for you to tell everybody here, I know I've received  
25 information about it, why has Mr. Manafort been in isolation?

1 MR. DOWNING: Your Honor, with respect to the  
2 Marshals Service and the local sheriff's office that are  
3 maintaining Mr. Manafort --

4 THE COURT: So they do it because they want to  
5 protect his personal safety?

6 MR. DOWNING: Correct, from the general population.  
7 It's purely a safety issue because the thought is that if  
8 Mr. Manafort would be in the general population, that there  
9 are many folks out there that would want to do harm or  
10 violence to him.

11 THE COURT: Yes. And I will point out that I  
12 received a lot of nutty communications which I have neither  
13 read nor kept. That won't surprise anybody in the courtroom.  
14 Maybe they're the authors. I don't know. I don't care.

15 Anything further today, Mr. Andres?

16 MR. ANDRES: No, Your Honor. Thank you very much.

17 THE COURT: Mr. Downing?

18 MR. DOWNING: Nothing further, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right. I thank counsel for your  
20 cooperation. Court stands in recess.

21  
22 **(Proceedings adjourned at 7:08 p.m.)**  
23  
24  
25

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Tonia Harris, an Official Court Reporter for the Eastern District of Virginia, do hereby certify that I reported by machine shorthand, in my official capacity, the proceedings had and testimony adduced upon the Sentencing hearing in the case of the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA versus PAUL J. MANAFORT, JR.**, Criminal Action No. 1:18-CR-83, in said court on the 7th day of March, 2019.

I further certify that the foregoing 97 pages constitute the official transcript of said proceedings, as taken from my machine shorthand notes, my computer realtime display, together with the backup tape recording of said proceedings to the best of my ability.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, this March 7, 2019.



Tonia M. Harris, RPR  
Official Court Reporter